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Military at Juvenile Talks; Finns Want Voice in Peace: Millions for Haitian Rubber

The World's Day—November 8, 1943

Boston: Juvenile Conference on at State House

State officials, judges and representatives of the Army and Navy today attended a State House conference on juvenile delinquency called by Governor Saltonstall.

Two destroyer-escort vessels launched today at Boston Navy Yard were named after two Navy heroes of the Battle of the Coral Sea: Lieut. Max Silverstein and Lieut. (j. g.) Howard Franklin Clark. Their widows sponsored the craft.

Ex-servicemen wanting to become cost examiners at ship-repair yards today began a one-week course under the War Shipping Administration at the Seamen's Club here. [Page 2.]

Wendell Willkie talked to the students at Milton Academy today before coming in town for an informal luncheon at the Algonquin Club. William Weeks, son of Sinclair Weeks whose guest Mr. Willkie is, is president of the class and captain of the football team at Milton. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Finns to Quit If Given a Voice

Finland is ready to sign a peace or an armistice with Russia if allowed a voice in the negotiations, but will "never capitulate unconditionally," a Finnish spokesman said in Stockholm. In Helsingfors, Finland's dominant political party, the Social Democrats, expressed the hope that "peace shall come as quickly as possible."

Adolf Hitler addressed Nazi Party veterans at Munich on the anniversary of the beer hall putsch of 1923 and told them the watchword for the Party's November celebrations would be: "The meaning of our honor is loyalty."

Increased sabotage and guerrilla attacks were reported in France, Holland, Denmark, and Norway. In Norway, the Nazis were said to fear an early uprising to such a degree that they were erecting street barricades. [First Page, Second Section.]

Marshal Pietro Caviglia, hero of the first World War, was reported to have taken to the hills of northern Italy prepared to lead Italian Partisans in their fight for freedom. [First Page, Second Section.]

All consulates in the Azores, including United States and British as well as German, have been closed by the Portuguese authorities, it was disclosed in Washington.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred in Cairo with Greek and Yugoslav statesmen after concluding conversations with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu. [Page 1.]

King Victor Emmanuel has temporarily retained his throne as a result of a political truce among antifascist leaders, reports reaching Allied headquarters in North Africa indicated. [First Page, Second Section.]

Premier Stalin marked the occasion of Russia's 26th anniversary of the Revolution with confident prediction of a "real second front" soon and the beginning of the end for Germany. [Page 9.]

Washington: $9½ Millions for Haitian Rubber

The rubber Development Corporation expects to spend $9,600,000 in 1944 to produce rubber from the Cryptostegia vine in the Republic of Haiti, the State Department disclosed.

Despite current large stockpiles of sugar, particularly in Southern warehouses, there is little likelihood it will be removed from rationing in the near future.

The first meeting of Senate and House conferees on legislation to delay the further drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers ended in a deadlock.

Chairman Smith (D) of South Carolina announced the Senate Agriculture Committee will begin hearings Nov. 15 on the general question of food subsidies and farm prices. Senator Smith said state commissioners of agriculture and spokesmen for farm organizations will testify.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on un-American Activities will leave shortly for Tulelake, Calif., to investigate reports that Japanese interned there had planned to burn a building in which they were holding 150 civilian employees.

Changing its mind again, the House Ways and Means Committee voted to boost the liquor tax to $10 a gallon, against a present tax of $6.

Federal penal institutions sharply increased their output of war goods in the 12 months ending June 30, James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, reported. Articles manufactured for the armed forces were valued at $18,789,180, compared with $13,532,369 in the preceding 12 months.

President Roosevelt has overruled Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's decision holding as "directive only and not mandatory" the President's order for insertion in Government contracts of provisions obligating employers not to discriminate against employees on account of race, creed, or color. The President said he wished to make it perfectly clear that his non-discrimination order is mandatory.

The Solid Fuels Administration increased the maximum anthracite coal delivery for household use from a half a ton to one ton. No change was made in the regulation providing that only householders with less than 10 days' supply of anthracite are eligible for coal delivery.

National: Subs Lionfish and Manta Launched

Two submarines, the Lionfish and the Manta, were launched Nov. 7 at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia. In Baltimore, the Bethlehem-Fairchild shipyard announced it would launch a Liberty Ship every day this week.

Americas: Argentine Student Group Dissolved

The Argentine Students Federation was dissolved by government decree that said the Interior Ministry will take all necessary steps to carry out the order aimed at all branches of the organization as well as associate groups. Two weeks ago, the Government said the federation had Communist connections.

Orient: British Army Aids Bengal Food Relief

Food deliveries into outlying Bengal famine districts are being doubled with British Army assistance, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Indian Army commander, said in New Delhi.

An earthquake shock of great intensity, believed to have been in the neighborhood of Japan, was recorded in Bombay, India, Nov. 7, the British Radio said.

The exchange ship Teia Maru left Manila for Japan on the last leg of the trip home from Mormugao, Portuguese India, with some 1,500 Japanese repatriates from America, the Tokyo Radio announced.

Canada: Fifth Victory Loan Is Oversubscribed

Canada's Fifth Victory Loan rolled over its $1,200,000,000 objective with a cumulative total of $1,282,627,850—an $86,627,850 oversubscription, national headquarters in Ottawa announced.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Armistice Day

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted on Nov. 11.

30,000 Join Boston United Fund Campaign

House-to-house canvass is under way as Willkie arrives for monster rally in Mechanics Building.

Volunteer workers, 30,000 strong, swung into a house-to-house solicitation on behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund today, and Wendell L. Willkie was in Boston to give the drive a rousing send-off by speaking at a rally in Mechanics Building tonight.

Red Feather Day signalized the setting forth of scores of volunteers promptly at 9 o'clock this morning to visit small downtown offices and stores collecting contributions from old and young, the obscure and the great—and they found all barriers down. The heart of Boston is in a giving mood for this great Fund which is more needed in wartime than ever before in its history.

The house-to-house campaign got well under way during the day, it was announced. Elderly Boston matrons are as ready as their young daughters to spend the coming three weeks going from door to door in their neighborhoods asking for money for the unfortunate. It is no new story to them and they know the mere mention of "United War Fund" will open doors that may be closed to all lesser appeals.

Guest of Weeks

Mr. Willkie was the guest of Sinclair Weeks today, and spoke this morning to the senior class at Milton Academy. He has steadfastly declined to make any statements concerning his own political affairs while he is in Boston. "I am here," he said this morning, "entirely for the war fund. All I want to do is to help put it over the top. I made the engagement several months ago before there was so much politics in the air, and I am here entirely for war fund purposes."

Fund headquarters at 70 Federal Street seethed with activity all day, as the machinery of the campaign moved with increasing speed. Fifty-three local organizations have laid careful plans in outlying cities and towns, while in Boston itself there are 46 district divisions at work. A huge thermometer on Boston Common is in place today, and the "mercury" will rise gradually up the tube as reports indicate the progress of the collections toward the $7,500,000 goal.

The first report in dollars and cents to be made during the present campaign will be heard at the report-luncheon Wednesday to be held at the Boston City Club on Beacon Hill; and thereafter reports will be forthcoming on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays until the termination of the drive the night before Thanksgiving. Joseph T. Walker Jr., General Chairman of

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Soviet Drive Threatens to Split Nazis; Japan Risks New Troops at Rabaul; Labor Maps Full Drive on Pay Curbs

General attack charted to scrap 'Little Steel' formula as miners troop back to pits.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Executive Board of the United Steel Workers of America resolved today to reopen 1,300 collective-bargaining contracts and ask wage increases in excess of the "Little Steel" formula for the nation's 900,000 steel workers.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov 8—Major developments on the stabilization front today were:

1. Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, announced he had approved wage increases for 1,100,000 nonoperating railway employees ranging from 4 cents in higher-paid brackets to 10 cents an hour for lower-paid workers.

2. Soft-coal miners trooped back to work.

3. Executives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Steel Workers union met in Philadelphia today to lay plans to ask for a blanket wage increase for 900,000 workers.

4. A general wage-increase drive to scrap the "Little Steel" formula is under way among the big unions, following rising living costs and the success of John L. Lewis for the coal miners.

5. National War Labor Board chairman William H. Davis, submitting his regular monthly report, indicated the belief that labor is carrying a heavier burden than other segments of population due to the freezing of wages on the Sept. 15, 1942, level.

Background of Rail Issue

All the early indications here are that the latest Vinson railway wage award will precipitate a new controversy. Here is the background to date:

The railwaymen originally asked 20-cents-an-hour increase.

Last May, a special presidential board granted an 8-cent increase, to cost $204,000,000.

This was accepted by unions and employers on Aug. 7.

On June 22, Mr. Vinson rejected the award, on the ground that it ran contrary to the President's hold-the-line order.

A new Presidential board, this one under Judge Elwyn Shaw, was set up to reconsider the earlier board's flat 8-cent-an-hour award.

Last month the Shaw board made its recommendations, providing graduated increases ranging from 4 to 10 cents an hour, with lowest-

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Absence of battleships or carriers of Japan in area hints delay on major naval test.

By Walter E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 8—There is no confirmation here of Washington reports that forces have gathered for action in the South and Southwest Pacific which may be decisive in the Rabaul area.

Japanese naval reinforcements have been pouring south from Truk and at least four convoys, whose warships aggregate 15 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and two corvettes, have been picked up by Allied reconnaissance planes, mostly in the area northwest and northeast of Kavieng in New Ireland.

[Dispatches from South Pacific Headquarters Nov. 6 reported five southbound convoys, aggregating some 50 ships sighted by Allied reconnaissance planes at various points north of New Ireland, between New Guinea and the Solomons, and apparently headed for Rabaul.]

An encounter between the MacArthur-Halsey forces and these enemy reinforcements opened when reconnaissance bombers attacked a convoy off New Ireland and sank a Japanese cruiser with three direct hits and also bombed a destroyer.

It continued with a terrific attack on warships in Rabaul harbor at noon Nov. 5.

Planes From Carrier

For the first time, according to South Pacific reports, carrier-borne Navy planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's command were in action at this vital enemy base.

Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers, and new Navy Hellcat fighters, a force of something like 200 planes, swept in with the sun behind them and concentrated their attack solely on warships in Simpson Harbor.

Six heavy cruisers were hit either by bombs or torpedoes or both, one of them blowing up. Two light cruisers and two destroyers were also damaged.

When the Halsey planes arrived over the target there weren't any Japanese fighters in the air. But swiftly more than 70 Zeros took off to get at the bombers. A tremendous air battle followed with the Zeros and the 400-miles-an-hour Hellcats diving and screaming at each other.

Twenty-four Zeros were shot down, with another 22 probables. Eight naval planes were lost, but only one Army fighter is missing.

Confusion in Harbor

Pilots describe the Rabaul harbor as a scene of absolute confusion. Enemy ships raced back and forth trying to avoid bombs and torpedoes, some headed for the comparative safety of the open sea.

Shortly after the Navy planes had finished their job, General MacArthur's Army Liberators, with Lightnings as escort, droned overhead and concentrated their bombs on the Rabaul water-front area.

Japanese interceptor strength by this time was so cut down that they could only put 20 Zeros into the air; of these four were either shot down or damaged.

Even if none of the eight warships hit were sunk the enemy's ability to counter both the New Guinea and the Solomons operations is lessened because there are only limited repair facilities at Rabaul.

Battleships Absent

There is no reason to suppose that the Japanese will break off the battle. The naval reinforcements which have been pouring into this area have every appearance of having been rapidly collected and dispatched to this war front.

Their probable purpose is to try

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Associated Press Radiophoto: By a Staff Artist

Upper: Russian Army tank passes through Kiev. Lower: Russia's official delineation of area regained between July 12 and Nov. 5 indicated by shaded section. Arrows indicate where fighting is in progress.

450 Miles of Bay State Roads Answer Call for Postwar Plans

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for building 450 miles of highways in Massachusetts after the war, including 150 bridges and costing $150,000,000, were revealed today by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, at a conference staged by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts in the Hotel Statler.

The program described by the Commissioner was exclusive of a proposed central elevted highway for Boston which, if undertaken, would up the expenditures for postwar unemployment relief along these lines to $5,000,000 per mile of highways. The bridges would cost approximately $10,000 to $1,500,000 each.

This announcement was Mr. MacDonald's reply to an urgent demand by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Public Works Agency, for concrete planning by the states to avoid the possibility of great waste in the expenditure of postwar unemployment relief moneys.

The General's warning and the Commissioner's reply for the Bay State were made at the one-day contractors conference at which opinions on postwar planning varied widely, but all emphasized the urgent requirement for blueprinting before hostilities cease.

Drive Against Waste

Speaking informally prior to his General Fleming, who will probably have more to do than anyone else in the mapping of postwar projects said: "We cannot build on idle fancy after this war. We must anticipate our needs and have them blueprinted for immediate action when hostilities cease."

"The air is filled with plans to redeem the promise of the four freedoms, both foreign and domestic," he said. "If we wait until after the war to lay our plans, it will take a year of serious unemployment to get these plans ready. There are going to be billions of dollars to expend on unemployment relief. Let's see that this money is also spent on projects that are worth while and not wasteful."

The General pointed out that the Public Works Administration of the FWA already has $60,000,000 available for allotment to the States on a projects program which the States must match dollar for dollar. This eventually will mean an ultimate program amounting to some $3,000,000,000, he explained.

Maryland's Example

Taking Maryland for illustration, General Fleming stated that this state had $11,000,000 worth of construction already earmarked for after the war. He figured that would put 2,200 men to work at a standard 40-hour week with a lot of incidental work resulting in odd jobs. With an estimated 249,000 men shifting from war to peacetime production, the General il-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Russo-Czech Pact to Fortify Tri-Allied Peace Structure

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—Soviet Russia's five-point peace policy, strengthening as it does the unity of the United States, Britain, and Russia on fundamental postwar issues, will shortly be given practical expression in the signing of a Russo-Czechoslovak treaty of mutual assistance.

And Premier Joseph Stalin's anniversary speech may be expected to accomplish as much to increase Anglo-American confidence in the Soviet's honorable intentions in foreign policy as this outspoken association with Britain and the United States in their determina-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile is expected to arrive in Moscow in the near future to sign a Soviet-Czechoslovakian mutual-assistance pact along the same lines as the British-Russian agreement, which calls for 20 years of collaboration during the war and postwar periods.

Obstacles barring the conclusion of the pact were smoothed away during the recent three-power conferences in Moscow, the magazine War and the Working Class declared. In an editorial commenting upon the conference the magazine added:

"Concerning the Soviet Union and its relationships with other European governments, a definite step forward can be observed."

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U. S. Year in Africa Marked; Nazis Pay for Balkan Prestige

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 8—What do the Germans hope to get by staying in the Balkans?

Is their continued occupation of the Greek mainland and islands based primarily on the question of strategy or prestige?

Is the inconvenience to the Allies of enemy presence in Southeastern Europe compensating for German waste in manpower and equipment urgently needed elsewhere?

How long is the German enemy likely to maintain his extensive army of occupation in the Balkans?

These questions which arise with each new Allied advance in Russia or Italy form a topic of wide speculation and study here, and it is believed at least partial answers can be given.

Heavy Cost Paid

Persons in closest touch with the Balkan situation hold that continued occupation of the Balkans is proving to be a tremendous military sacrifice for Germany despite the fact that it probably confers certain major benefits, principally that of forbidding to the Allies a new angle from which to attack the Axis.

Although Berlin is now forced to keep some 25 German divisions in the Balkans, it is possible that the General Staff feels that if the Allies secured a foothold in the Balkans, it might eventually require considerably more than 25

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By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Field

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 8—Anniversary of the initial landings of United States troops on North Africa was commemorated today as Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, sent War Department congratulations to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his men.

"Together with an expression of profound admiration for your accomplishments and with confidence in the victory to come, I sent my personal congratulations and thanks to you and the officers and men of our Army under your Command," General Marshall said.

The occasion was observed today by an American-British honor guard for the ceremony outside Administration Center. The change in the attitude of the French since the memorable night when American and British soldiers fought them to get ashore at Casablanca, Oran and Algiers can be appreciated only in comparison with those early anxious days.

Listened to Propaganda

Then, generally speaking, the French were demoralized, apathetic, and not eager to re-enter the war. They had had enough.

They had reconciled themselves to defeat, and succumbed to the hammering of persistent Axis propaganda.

This is not true of all Frenchmen, of course, particularly of those who took big personal risks to help the Allies get safely ashore

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Allies push forward on Italian Front; Germans reported dynamiting in Gaeta.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Complete severance of the northern German armies from those in the south is threatened by two Russian forces pushing on beyond Kiev to the last north-south railroad east of the Pripet Marshes.

One of these Russian forces has captured Fastov, 35 miles southwest of Kiev and is only 40 miles from Zhitomir on the north-south line. The other, 40 miles to the north, is driving for Korosten, another junction on the same railway.

If the present drive reaches one or both of these points, the Russians will be in a position to head the southern German armies through Southern Poland, where their flanks will be exposed to any attack the Allies might be prepared to make through Rumania.

Already Germany, in its nervousness over the situation, is reporting that the Allies have negotiated with Turkey for the use of the Gallipoli Peninsula for troop movements.

For the moment, the Russians seem in no hurry to drive out the Germans who are cut off from all escape by land in the Crimea. They have announced that bridgeheads have been obtained on the Kerch Peninsula at the east end of the Crimea and that the Germans are attacking there: also that strong German resistance has developed to the forces driving south through the Perekop neck. But no real move has been made to take over the peninsula.

Less spectacular is the progress in Italy where the Eighth Army, after capturing Vasto, northern end of the original German defense line, has pushed on five miles at some points to occupy the lateral road from Vasto to the interior. In another 10 miles is the Sango River, where the Germans are expected to make another delaying stand.

At the other end of the line, where General Clark's men have gained another mile, the Germans were reported blowing up buildings and supplies in the port of Gaeta, 10 miles to the west. If these reports are confirmed, it presumably would indicate the Germans have no intention of defending the Aurunci Mountains inland from Gaeta Bay.

In the air, Allied medium bombers were out in large numbers today following the heavy American attack on Düren, southwest of Cologne, which partially destroyed the airplane parts plants there without loss of a single bomber.

In the Pacific, there has been a lull following another raid on Rabaul which scored probable hits on a heavy cruiser and other vessels. Little news had come in as to the convoys sighted last week and reported to be on their way to Rabaul. Apparently they indicated a hurried attempt on the part of the Japanese to replace the severe losses at Rabaul during the past week or two.

Russia:

Red Army Pushes Toward Rumania

The Red Army was pushing swiftly toward the Rumanian border after taking the rail junction of Fastov, 35 miles southwest of captured Kiev, and thus cutting the principal rail link between German forces in the Northern Ukraine and Nazis still battling at Krivoi Rog.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said the Russians already had driven 10 miles on beyond Fastov and were engaged in heavy fighting with Nazi armored reserves rushed into the breach.

The mighty push, moving along at a speed of 24 miles a day, threatened to break Nazi resistance in the Dnieper bend and raised the

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Radio Workers Are Trained On Gallop's Island

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gallop's Island in Boston's lower harbor has become the "finishing school" for radio operators for merchant ships. Already 1,602 youths from practically every occupational pursuit and every State in the Union have been "turned out." More are completing their courses weekly.

My visiting was with members of the Boston unit of the Propeller club of the United States, and the "passenger list" read like a shipping directory. There was Roscoe Pryor, port plenipotentiary, stevedoring executive, hotel man, and President of the Boston Propeller Club.

Then there was Commander Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard's Captain of the Port; Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President of the Boston Marine Society and identified with the Waterfront Service Co.; former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of the Port Authority; W. Earl Palmer of sail and rope fame; Lieut. (j. g) Ralph J. Meyers of the Maritime Service, and some 200 others.

The island—named for Capt. John Gallop, early Colonial owner—which not so long ago was the quarantine station for immigrants arriving at Boston, is now a beehive of activity. A thousand young men from all walks of life are taking the intensive course at the island training school that results in knowledge of the fundamental "three R's" of radio and a few more for advanced knowledge.

These boys come from "feeder" schools such as the one at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., where those who are selected from basic training schools like that a Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., are given eight weeks of preliminary radio instruction. Those showing aptitude for radio are "shipped" to Gallop's Island for 28 weeks more instruction, vastly intensified.

Because of the present war conditions, successful graduates who pass their Federal tests and obtain a license, return for an extra week of instruction from naval officers covering wartime radio procedure.

Graduates are then allowed to select a port from which they wish to begin their seafaring career. Transportation is paid to that port and they are soon aboard a ship and ready for sea life.

Under present regulations men from 17½ to 35 years of age are accepted for this training, the liberal spread being to help build up a labor supply reserve and thus man all the huge fleet of new ships as fast as they come from the builders' yards.

Commander Sherman Reed, in charge of the school, told how the Coast Guard which first had supervision, laid the ground work, built barracks and then, Sept. 1, 1942 "moved out" and the Maritime Service took over. A new recreational hall has just been dedicated. A public address system throughout the entire island, makes it possible to locate any individual on short notice.

Gallop's Island was first used as a training center in 1940, in connection with preparation of crews for the vast shipbuilding program that the Maritime Commission was launching as a long-range commercial shipping proposition.

Willkie Visits Milton Academy

By a Staff Photographer

William D. Weeks Brings Father's Guest to School With Him

Students at Milton Academy were favored this morning by a visit from Wendell L. Willkie, who is in Boston for the opening rally of the Greater Boston United War Fund at Mechanics Building tonight. William D. Weeks, senior at Milton, and captain of the football team this year, was responsible for the visit. Mr. Willkie was a guest of his father, Sinclair Weeks, in West Newton last night, and this morning talked with the Milton students at two assemblies. Shown above, flanked by upper classmen, are (left to right) William D. Weeks, Mr. Willkie, and Cyril H. Jones, Headmaster at Milton Academy.

450 Miles of Bay State Roads Answer Call for Postwar Plans

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lustrated the point that the present Maryland program would be no more than a drop in the bucket.

"While everything being done is commendable, I cite the Maryland picture as the horrible example of what to expect in postwar unemployment."

The comparable figure he gave for Massachusetts was an estimated 490,000 men who would be looking for jobs after the war.

"United Front" Urged

The contractors conference was opened this noon with a call by Bernard Smith, member of the New York Building Congress, to drop the old idea of individualism in the building industry for a united front. If private firms do not get together to build after the war, he said, the government will do it for them.

"There are those who may well wonder," Mr. Smith continued, "why there should be any doubt about the construction industry's ability to handle the job. Certainly the estimated $12,800,000,000 worth of barracks, factories, military bases, housing for war workers, and other vital building which it completed during 1942 is a tribute to its genius and zeal. But the moment may well arrive when it may prove to be a melancholy one; it may even be the industry's tombstone.

"And as a whole, unfortunately, the industry seems to be too individualistic to attempt any collective approach to the problem. It is worth remembering that during the thirties, when the construction industry was nominally stronger than it is likely to be for several years after this war, the WPA virtually pre-empted the field. Eeven in New York, where the industry in 1934 was limping along on one sixtenth of its normal volume of business it had to sit by while the La Guardia Airport was built by the Government at three times what it would have cost had it been built by private firms.

"If they want to take part in the postwar home building program they must break open the doors they slammed shut. Throughout the depression the members of the construction industry fought among themselves over the scraps of work which were available instead of uniting to solve basic problems.

"It seems obvious that if the construction industry and private enterprises want to get in on the postwar building program the members of the industry should set about the job of clearing away all these various obstructions. If they do not the government will probably have to do the building, because people will not put up with the costly, inefficient, outmoded procedures to which the industry's every-man-for-himself attitude has committed it."

Governors to Speak

Governor Saltonstall was expected to address the conference briefly late this afternoon. Tonight, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire was scheduled to tell the contractors what his State is doing in the way of postwar planning.

Verbal fireworks are anticipated tonight when several speakers with widely varying differences of opinions on the nature of the postwar program will air their views. Before the curtain rings down on the convention, the several hundred contractors in attendance will have heard the opinions of Ernest A. Johnston, Secretary of hte Building Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston; Richard J. Shaw, President of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects; Isidore Slotnick, President of the Associated General Contractors, and possibly Walter Goopius, head of the Harvard School of Architecture.

N. E. Jews to Convene

The annual convention of the New England division of the American Jewish Congress will be held Dec. 19 at the Hotel Statler during the day and at the Hotel Bradford during the evening. About 500 organizations will be invited this week to name delegates to attend the convention.

Cost Examiner Jobs Planned For Veterans

A program designed to train and equip honorably discharged veterans to act as cost examiners in the various ship repair yards of New England for the War Shipping Administration was launched today at the Seamen's Club of Boston, Inc. More than 100 veterans participated in the opening of an intensive one-week course as their initial training for such positions.

The men, disabled veterans, who have participated in combat action and been honorably discharged after service in the present or the first World War are men who have answered the call of the Government for continued participation in the prosecution of the war. The program is to be extended to other areas throughout the country, it is expected.

Recruitment of examiners for the WSA in Boston is now closed, according to the Boston Office of the Civil Service Commission, but applications for similar positions in other port areas outside of New England are still being accepted.

Today's class of veterans began at the Seaman's Club at 9 a. m. and will close at 5 p. m. These hours continue every day including next Saturday when the course will be complete.

Willkie Talks To Schoolboys Of Big Affairs

In an informal, off-the-record discussion of sovereignty, international affairs, and current wartime problems, sprinkled with witticisms and personal experiences, Wendell L. Willkie today addressed the student body of Milton Academy.

Arriving in Boston last night for the opening rally of the Greater Boston United War Fund tonight, Mr. Willkie spent Sunday night at the West Newton home of Sinclair Weeks, Republican State Chairman, whose son, William D. Weeks, is a senior at Milton Academy.

After breakfast at the Weeks home, Mr. Willkie, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, drove to Milton. Going directly to the Saltonstall Gymnasium, Mr. Willkie talked with undergraduates, boys and girls, recalling incidents in his own schoolboy days. He stressed there the value of sticking to education in these strenuous wartimes. He entertained the youngsters with many anecdotes.

While serious most of the time, he occasionally slipped in a remark on the lighter side. "I am 51 years old," he said with a merry twinkle, "and yet I don't always know just where the commas should go."

Later, as the Senior Class gathered in the Straus Library on the campus, Mr. Willkie was introduced by young Weeks, who is captain of the senior football team.

There, the former Republican Presidential nominee entered into a typical "bull-session" with the Seniors plying him with questions on various national and international topics, the answers to which almost any political reporter would have given his best to be able to relate. But the disclosures made at this session were strictly "off-the-record" at Mr. Willkie's request.

On leaving the Library, Mr. Willkie posed for news photographers on the steps, flanked on each side by members of the graduating class. With him were William Weeks and Cyril H. Jones, Headmaster of the Academy.

Mr. Willkie left with the elder Mr. Weeks for luncheon at the Algonquin Club, following which he will visit the South Boston clubhouse of the Boys Club of Boston. He will then visit the headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund in preparation for his talk at Mechanics Building tonight.

Collier to Speak Again

"Russia and the Peace" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Dr. Theodore Collier, Professor of History and International Relations at Brown University, at the Brown Club of Boston luncheon on Tuesday. The luncheon will be held at Ye Olde Oyster House at 12:30 p. m.

This will be Dr. Collier's third successive annual talk at these luncheons.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign for 1944, to be held Nov. 8 to Nov. 24, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline 46.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills 82.
A. Warren Norton, Chairman, One, Norway Street, Boston 15.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Responsibility

Winston Churchill has reminded us that "the price of greatness is responsibility."

The United States as a nation has accepted terrific responsibilities in the present war. Its citizens have abandoned selfish concentration on their own safety. They have given up their comfort, their treasure, and their lives in the world struggle of right against might. But in spite of all their sacrifices and willingness to share, they cling tenaciously to the thing we, in America, call "our way of life."

Letters written by our boys from battle fronts, messages coming from territory they occupy with the Allies, word received from those who keep vigil in Alaska, and from jungle fighters in the South Pacific, all ring the changes on the same thought. . . . "We will finish this job, but we want to come back home and stay there. This must never happen again. We are here to see that it does not happen again."

Want to Know About Home

"We want to come back home." . . . This is the deep recurrent undertone of letters from overseas. The boys want to know how the folks back home are faring and what they are doing. They want snapshots of family and sweetheart. They want newspapers to tell what is happening back home.

"Back Home" — that is what counts, and that is where we, here on the home front, can help them so that when they do come back things will be as they have remembered them.

Today we have an opportunity to fulfill the responsibility we owe our servicemen, to maintain the way of life they know. The Greater Boston United War Fund, through its 1944 Campaign, appeals for our support. The campaign goal of $7,500,000 will meet only the minimum needs of our Home Front and war service agencies. At no time in the history of united giving has an appeal meant so much, and included so many and such vital needs.

Responsive to the plight of our suffering Allies, as well as to the needs of those within the confines of our own communities, the Fund gives each and every one of us an opportunity to "Give Because We Care."

We will give because we care for the things our men are fighting for and because we want to preserve these things for them and for ourselves and children.

We will give because we care for the thousands of people at home who have not shared in the newer material prosperity that the war has brought to so many families.

We will give because we care for the homes from which the father is absent, whose family proudly displays a service flag in its window, but whose members need the encouragement and the morale building aid that one of our Greater Boston social service agencies can give.

America Is Their Heritage

We will give because we care for the boys and girls whose heritage will be the America we hold in trust for them. Swayed by the fervor of war, not realizing that they are swept by world emotions and vast changes, many of these children need thoughtful care and wise planning for their physical and spiritual development. Such care and planning for out-of-school time is provided by Community Fund neighborhood houses and settlements.

In an area which takes in 54 cities and towns of Greater Boston, the United War Fund is comprised of 264 social agencies whose workers act as friendly guides to families and to individuals; old, young, and middle aged. There is scarcely a condition of living which is not covered by these agencies. Through them and their trained workers, we may express our desire to help one another.

Our servicemen and women share in the benefits of the Greater Boston United War Fund, through USO Service Clubs, where they find "a home away from home," where entertainment, companionship and friendly services, even such humble ones as sewing on a missing button, make them forget, for a time at least, the grim realities of war.

The United Seamen's Service, another Fund partner, brings comfort and relief from the hardships of submarine-infested waters, to sailors of the Merchant Marine who keep the supply lines open between us and our boys, in far flung area of conflict.

Prisoners Wait Behind Walls

Millions of war prisoners . . . many from Greater Boston . . . must wait behind walls of barbed wire until peace is declared. We must get them help . . . and we are getting help to them . . . through the splendid work of War Prisoners Aid, which visits prison camps to distribute books, musical instruments, athletic supplies; and to organize educational classes, handicraft groups and religious activities.

Because the horizon of America has extended beyond its own shores, the United War Fund includes the appeals of those United Nation Relief agencies which are keeping up the heart and hope of our Allies.

When you give to the Fund this year your gift will be shared by Greater Boston's own Community Fund agencies with the National War Fund which includes: USO, United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners Aid, Belgian War Relief, French Relief, British War Relief, Friends of Luxembourg, Greek War Relief, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czechoslovak Relief, United Yugoslav Relief, Refugee Relief Trustees, U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children.

Truly "the price of greatness is responsibility"—responsibility to the multitudes who cry to us "Give Because You Care."

30,000 Volunteer Workers Swing Into War Fund Canvass

Continued from Page 1

the Fund here, is highly optimistic about the outcome.

Indications are that Bostonians are giving more generously even than last year. Already several divisions of the campaign have been in operation for a fortnight or more. The special gifts division reports that wealthy individuals in Greater Boston are responding liberally, and the Industries and Financial divisions report that some 7,000 factories and business houses in and around the Hub have already over-subscribed their quotas.

For example, the Columbus Avenue plant of Armour & Company subscribed $852 through its employees last year. This year their subscriptions have already totaled $1,401. At the Hadley Special Tool Co. the employees, who gave $1,300 last year, have already contributed $1,600 this year, although only the personnel have been solicited.

Typical of the generosity of individuals was the case this morning of Marine Private Harold Schwab of Boston—one of the many Bostonians who came in person to Fund headquarters to make their contributions over the counter. He gave $10 and was being handed his receipt when he saw a poster mentioning the Community Fund. "Oh," said he, "is this the Community Fund, too?" Told that it was, he added another $20 to his gift.

Arrived Last Night

The 1940 Republican candidate for the Presidency arrived in Boston last night and was the house-guest of Sinclair Weeks of West Newton, Vice-Chairman of the Fund drive. He will dine at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this evening with officials of the Fund drive, and is expected to arrive at the rally at 7:40.

Mr. Willkie has steadfastly declined to make any political pronouncements while he is in the Hub, declaring that his purpose in coming was solely to help the War Fund and he would adhere to that.

Tonight's rally will open promptly at 7:30 with a group of Polish dances by members of the Krakowianki Club of Boston and a 45-minute concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

The speaking program will include greetings from Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund. General Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., will preside.

The fund took occasion to acknowledge today the following gifts:

$10,000—Anonymous.
$7,100—The Charles Irwin Travelli Fund.
$6,013—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster.
$6,000—Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund, Inc.
$5,286—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby.
$4,500—Anonymous.
$3,500—Anonymous.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sohier.
$2,400—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. H. LeBaron Sampson.
$2,000—Dean Foundation for Little Children, Inc.; The Dean Welfare Trust; Miss Fanny F. Mason.
$1,670—Anonymous.
$1,500—"E. T. B."; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew; Mrs. John P. Tyler; Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman, Jr.
$1,300—Miss Emily W. McKibbin.
$1,300—Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bartol.
$1,000—Noble Foss; Mrs. Thomas H. Cox, Jr.; Mrs. Clement S. Houghton; Mrs. James Jackson, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer.
$900—Anonymous.
$850—Mr. and Mrs. Allyn B. McIntire.
$800—"In Memory of Mrs. Charles H. Cutler"; Mrs. George H. Powers.
$750—Mrs. John C. Meem
$700—Stephen P. Cabot.
$650—Mrs. Roger S. Warner.
$600—Mrs. Bartow Crocker; Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding; Mrs. Samuel J. Newman; Miss Eleanor Sohier.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Perry.
$500—"Mr. and Mrs. C."; Miss Nina H. Burnham; Mrs. William Sellers Febiger; Prof. Lionel S. Marks; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Steiners; Mrs. Frederic M. Stone.

Discusses Postwar Building

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming

Federal Works Agency Administrator, chief speaker at the Postwar Construction Conference of the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, in the Hotel Statler.

Committee on Youth Guidance To Attack Juvenile Problems

Recommendations for solving the problem of juvenile delinquency were asked of State officials, social workers, and representatives of the Army and Navy who were called today by Governor Saltonstall to the State House to discuss the problem.

While some 20 members of the group met in the adjoining Executive Chamber, the Governor told the press that his decision to call the conference was made last week after he had received a visit from Charles Taft, Director of the Defense, Health and Welfare Service of the Federal Security Agency.

"Mr. Taft told me about the so-called Michigan plan for handling juvenile delinquency," said the Governor who explained that he called the meeting after talking with Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; Judge Frederick T. Iddings of the Southern Norfolk District Court; and Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Municipal Court.

The Governor said he had asked Judge Iddings, who is Chairman of the Committee on Social Protection of the Massachusetts Committe on Public Safety, to serve as chairman of the group. The Michigan plan, the Governor explained, called for such a meeting as this today to begin action.

The group meeting today will not supersede any other, nor has it any connection with the anti-Semitic controversy, he said.

The Governor said, however, that the advisory committee on the anti-Semitic problem will meet with him tomorrow at 4 p. m. He failed to indicate whether Public Safety Commissioner Stokes' report would be made public at that time.

Those attending today's meeting were:

B. Loring Young, Commissioner of Probation; Commissioners Botch; Julius Warren, State Commissioner of Education; John P. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety; Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction; Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health; Dr. Viado Getting, State Commissioner of Public Health; Reuben L. Lurie, chairman of the State Parole Board; Judge Kenneth L. Nash, member of the Administrative Committee of the District Courts; Judge Perkins; Judge Abraham Pinanski of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Judge Iddings; Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham; Major Glenn W. MacDonald, representing Major General Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command; Lieutenant Commander John Riley and Lieutenant M. C. Huppuch, both representing Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District; and Mrs. Robert Herrick and Mrs. Flora Burton, of the Committee on Social Protection of the Boston Committee of Public Safety.

The group, which will meet again on Nov. 29, decided to take the title of Governor's Committee on Youth Guidance. The members agreed that its purposes are "to create and establish within local communities an adequate program for reducing juvenile delinquency."

Water Works Group To Meet on Nov. 18

The New England Water Works Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Hotel Statler on Thursday, Nov. 18, with several round table discussions featuring the day.

At the Superintendent's Round Table, Chairman Roger G. Oakman, Superintendent of the Water Division, Public Works Department, Needham, will head the discussion on the subject: "Shortage of Manpower and Winter Maintenance Problems."

Subjects of a technical nature will be discussed in the afternoon.

Hollis Webster

Hollis Webster, who passed on in Lexington yesterday, was an organizer and Past President of the Children's Museum Association. He had been long a prominent educator and civic leader, having taught at Brown and Nichols School, Harvard, the Lowell Institute Teachers' School of Science, the Allstead School of Natural History, and then became associated with William W Nolan, a classmate, in one of the early tutoring schools.

A graduate of the Roxbury Latin School and of Harvard College, he took his master's degree at Harvard in history and the classics in 1894. He was a member of D. U., Pi Etta, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Establishing residence in Lexington in 1908, Mr. Webster took an active part in the civic and political activities of the community.

CALL Curtis 1000 LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Supreme Court to Review Price-Fixing Challenged by Two Boston Meat Dealers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision holding constitutional the price-fixing provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

The legislation, sustained by the First Federal Circuit Court, was challenged by two Boston meat dealers convicted of selling wholesale cuts of beef at prices in excess of the maximum established by the Office of Price Administration.

"It is beyond all doubt," the Circuit Court ruled, "that Congress, in the exercise of its war power, may control prices as part of a war-time anti-inflation program."

Explaining that the act was "challenged as constituting an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the Price Administrator," the Circuit Court added: "This point is not well taken."

The meat dealers— Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus—sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $1,000 each, also asserted that they had a right to challenge the validity of the price regulations in criminal proceedings before the Circuit Court and the Federal District Court at Boston.

The Circuit Court ruled, however, that the act constitutionally provides that complaints against regulations must be taken to the United States Emergency Court of Appeals and then, if desired, to the Supreme Court.

Warehouse Fire In Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—Springfield police today questioned a 16-year-old boy in connection with a fire which destroyed half of a 600-foot-long freight warehouse and several freight cars of the Boston and Albany Railroad last night, causing damage estimated at more than $100,000.

Police Lieut. Francis M. Gallagher, of the Detective Bureau, said the boy told him the blaze started accidentally when he flipped a cigarette into a pile of oil waste in a freight car where he was working.

Lieut. Gallagher quoted the youthful employee as saying the waste ignited in a flash and rapidly enveloped the car standing beside the warehouse.

Fire officials said that a fire-wall in the middle of the warehouse prevented the flames from spreading to another section.

Coast Guard Veterans Are Made Ensigns

War Activities in New England

Wartime veterans of the coasts of the world as well as of the coasts of the United States, 2,000 enlisted men in the nation's oldest sea-going component, the Coast Guard, have been made ensigns since the war began under a special short-course program at New London, it was announced today.

At the Coast Guard Academy, where 500 "regular" cadets take a three-year course, 1,070 "Cadet Reserves" are now taking the four-month course, according to Rear Admiral James Pine, Academy Superintendent.

Of the Reserves, 75 per cent have come from the enlisted ranks, the candidates including those with only grammar school educations as well as college graduates.

Also under training at New London, the Admiral pointed out, are Spars of the women's reserve.

Civilian Prizes

The Army's civilian employee at New Bedford who suggested air pressure to repair dented canteens has won $250 from the War Department, it was announced today.

Arthur Deschenes, foreman of the metal and wood section of the Quartermaster Repair Shop, received the prize after rigging up sections of salvaged pipes, pieces of rubber hose, and valves, connected with an compressed-air tank, which solved one of the most nettling of repair tasks assigned to the depot.

Other awards announced by the War Department include $50 each to two mechanics at Camp Edwards whose "bogie-roller" device is saving $21,326.25 on repair of 1,200 vehicles.

Anthony Perry and Chester Murray were faced with the problem of extensive dismantling of rear-end parts of vehicles in order to repair them. The invented a device which makes the dismantling of the rear-end an unnecessary step. At the time the awards were made, $353.75 had already been saved in labor and materials on 25 vehicles.

Wings Won

New Englanders who have recently won wings in the nation's air forces include 53 in the Army Central Flying Command, whose headquarters are at Randolph Field, Texas, and 12 at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., the latter including one who took his commission in the Marines.

Veterans' Music

Former servicemen with musical experience are invited by the New England Conservatory of Music to apply for membership in a band and orchestra being formed without cost to them, it was announced today.

Ship Launching

The destroyer-escort vessel HMS Thornborough, named for a captain in the old Royal Navy—will be launched at the Hingham Shipyard of Bethlehem Steel Company on Saturday. Built under lend-lease for the British, it will be sponsored by Mrs. J. W. McDougall, wife of a civilian official in the British Admiralty delegation in Washington.

Service Ribbon

Col. Edward J. Connolly of Wakefield is the first to receive a new service ribbon denoting service of at least a year in the Massachusetts State Guard. It is buff with blue ends and two narrow green stripes in the center, derived from colors worn by minute-men in the Revolutionary War.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight, mostly cloudy and turning colder Tuesday; fresh to strong winds tonight and Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Rain and warmer tonight; rain changing to intermittent showers Tuesday, becoming colder Tuesday; fresh to strong winds tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; occasional light showers Tuesday except snow flurries at high elevations, becoming colder Tuesday; fresh to occasionally strong winds tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight ending in west portion late tonight. Mostly cloudy Tuesday with intermittent light showers in the Berkshires; warmer tonight becoming colder Tuesday; fresh to occasionally strong winds tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Rain and warmer tonight; mostly cloudy becoming colder Tuesday; fresh to occasionally strong winds tonight and Tuesday.

Connecticut: Rain ending tonight. Occasional light showers in the Berkshires Tuesday. Warmer tonight becoming colder Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:06 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 9:27 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Doughton's Latest Tax Slogan: You Can't Skin a Sheep Twice

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Representative Robert Lee Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, today put away a deskful of birthday greetings and began winding up a $2,000,000,000 tax bill with a vigor undulled by his years.

Mr. Doughton marked his four-score anniversary yesterday. His 10 years as leader of the House tax body have highlighted his 32 years in Congress. He goes into his 81st year with a new slogan.

The veteran North Carolina Democrat, who always has an apt, picturesque phrase for every situation, used to advise his colleagues to "get the most feathers with the fewest squawks from the goose."

But now—since he balked on the Administration's request for $10,500,000,000 in new revenue—he's putting it another way.

"You can shear a sheep once a year," he remarks, "but you can skin him only once."

Disclaims "Special Virtues"

And now Mr. Doughton's committee is about to report out a $2,000,000,000 tax bill.

Mr. Doughton disclaimed any "special virtues" for himself, but summed up in a sentence his philosophy for a full and prosperous life.

"There are," he observed, "no substitutes for honesty, courage, fidelity, and industry."

He learned about these back in the North Carolina hill country, where he developed tremendous physical stamina and his keen wits. He has probably the most powerful arms of any among his colleagues in Congress.

Mr. Doughton never drinks liquor, doesn't smoke, nor does he swear. Others may, and be counted among his close friends. He is tolerant, but there's one trait he cannot endure. That is idleness.

Greetings From Roosevelt

President Roosevelt took the lead in honoring Mr. Doughton on his anniversary.

Party lines vanished as praise was heaped on the North Carolinian.

In his letter, the President said:

"Dear Bob:

"Hearty congratulations on your reaching the four-score mark.

"The best thing about being 80 in your case is that you are too busy with the present and future to spend much time dwelling on the past.

"With every good wish for your continued health and happiness,

"Very sincerely your friend,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Mr. Doughton visited his office after attending church services yesterday to open birthday messages. His desk was banked with flowers and other presents.

He was given a dinner Nov. 6 by the North Carolina congressional delegation, and the 25 Ways and Means members plan to fete him at another dinner tonight.

Boettiger Is Promoted To Major in AMG Service

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 5 Delayed (AP)—John Boettiger, publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, has been promoted from Captain to Major.

He returned today from Sicily where he received the promotion and new duties in the Allied Military Government. Major Boettiger was the only AMG officer to cross the beach at Salerno with combat teams on the day of the original landing.

It shines at breakfast and at lunch—

And it brightens up a dinner...

When you bring on cheery Postum—

Folks all say, "It's sure a winner!"

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

Wood Comes Into Its Own Again

Wide World

A scarcity of toys is forecast this Christmas. Most toy manufacturers are in war work. Many familiar toys of other years will be missing or strange in makeup. You can't buy roller skates, electric trains, any metal playthings. Everything imaginable has been tried as substitutes. Laminated and compressed wood are used wherever possible—if they can be obtained. Here are two young Blue Network stars, David Anderson of Long Island City and Reggie Jouvan of New York City, with several of the new toys.

Baruch Calls First Postwar Council

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The giant task of finding a uniform policy in readjusting industry to war requirements as dictated by battlefront experience and also to peacetime reconversion has been turned over to a veteran Government trouble-shooter, Bernard M. Baruch.

Mr. Baruch has called a meeting of the new unit for tomorrow when representatives of government procurement agencies will submit proposals for a uniform contract revision and termination policy.

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced the appointment of Mr. Baruch, his Chief Consultant, to head a new unit in his agency to "deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by the various agencies of government concerned."

The unit will undertake first the difficult job of revising billions of dollars' worth of war contracts, a problem harassing legislative and administrative groups.

But President Roosevelt in ordering formation of the unit last month said it would also consider termination problems and "reconversion and disposition of plants and property no longer required for war."

"Mr. Baruch's acceptance of this vitally important post," Mr. Byrnes said, "should assure the country that the adjustment problems will be handled with both statesman-like efficiency and broad vision."

He added that the reshaping of war programs in the light of changing needs "must be carried through with a view to increasing the effectiveness of our war effort."

The War and Navy Departments alone currently are engaged in revising more than 8,000 contracts involving several billions of dollars.

In a conference last month with his newly formed War Advisory Council of Businessmen, the President asked this group to advise him on nearly a score of problems affecting business and industry, including the question of terminating war contracts now held by an estimated 100,000 prime war producers and more than 1,000,000 subcontractors.

Government and business agree that speed in this work is essential once peace is won. Termination payments are expected in most cases to provide contractors with capital for changing over to civilian production. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, told the Senate's Postwar Economic Planning Committee that private industry should be given an opportunity to purchase, on easy terms, government-built war plants representing a total investment of $15,000,000,000 or more, the favored installment purchases of such plants.

California Republicans Plan to Vote for Warren

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP)—The California Republican Assembly's Candidates' Committee and directors have set up machinery to pick a delegation for the May primary election instructed for Gov. Earl Warren for President—despite a letter from Governor Warren yesterday that he "is not a candidate for either position on the national ticket at the 1944 Republican Convention."

MAIL War-Time Savings to This Bank

SAVE TIME, GAS, TIRES

Start saving now BY MAIL for present and after-the-war purposes. Send post card for FREE Banking by Mail folder. Tells about the strength, safety and many convenient services of this progressive, strong Mutual Savings Bank.

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY N.Y.

Labor Contracts of Brewster Coming Under Jury's Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A grand jury soon will delve into the affairs of the Brewster Aeronautical Company, the Department of Justice disclosed Nov. 6, as a congressional investigation of the firm shifted to its prewar export business.

Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, said he expected to present the case to a grand jury in about two weeks, probably in New York or Philadelphia.

The inquiry, Mr. Clark said, will cover the corporation's history, including its labor contracts. The contracts have been under the scrutiny of the House Naval Committee in its investigations of production failures at company plants and the activities of Thomas V. de Lorenzo, labor union leader at Brewster.

The committee subpoenaed Alfred J. and Ignacio J. Miranda, Mexican-born brothers, who made a fortune as international munitions brokers prior to United States' entry into the war, to appear Wednesday. The Mirandas, through the Brewster Export Company, sold Brewster planes abroad on a commission basis.

Members indicated the committee would inquire not only into their Brewster operations, but also into their methods of dealing with foreign governments and their sales in South America, Europe, and Asia.

Testimony has been introduced that the Mirandas, in addition to obtaining commissions on planes sold abroad, received fees on subcontracts for parts which went into the planes.

The brothers, who were imprisoned in 1940 on a charge of violating the Arms Embargo Act five years earlier, have been referred to frequently during the hearings.

A Securities Exchange Commission report was quoted by representative Robert A. Grant (R) of Indiana as saying the Mirandas dealt with both Allied and Axis nations prior to Pearl Harbor.

Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, Congress' one-man investigating committee, said he had turned over to the Naval Affairs Committee the results of his private inquiry earlier this year into affairs of Brewster and the Miranda brothers.

Kaiser in Song

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, ship and airplane builder, perfunctorily announced two shipbuilding achievements yesterday, then turned to song to say his airplane business was looking up.

In an interview after a Brewster Aeronautical Corporation labor-management rally he disclosed that last month 32 Liberty ships were turned out at his Richmond, Calif., yards and four airplane carriers at the Kaiser Vancouver plant.

He told 7,500 persons at the rally that affairs at Brewster, whose production record now is being investigated by a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, were leveling out for stepped-up production.

The recently named Brewster President exclaimed: "I feel so cheerful I could sing." He then burst forth into the hit song from the musical comedy, "Oklahoma," singing:

"Oh, what a beautiful morning, oh what a beautiful day,

"I've got a beautiful feeling everything's going our way."

Molotov Host At Moscow Fete

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—Fresh from his successful chairmanship of the Moscow Conference, Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav M. Molotov was host last night at Russia's most brilliant diplomatic affair since the war began.

The reception, dinner, and dance at Speridonifka Palace—scene of the 12 sessions of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Mr. Molotov—capped the day's celebration of the 26th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, accompanied by his daughter Kathleen and Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, Chief of the U. S. Military Mission, headed the American party. Every high-ranking diplomat in Moscow, including Japanese and Bulgarians, was present.

Uncle Sam Takes Cue From Grandma

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov 8 (AP)—Most manufacturers have given up making mincemeat, but the Army took a cue from grandma, rounded up the necessary ingredients itself and now has 2,000,000 pounds for Thanksgiving and Christmas pies at posts throughout the nation.

It took the assembly of many scarce ingredients, the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot commented, but the job was done. It located the currants, candied orange, lemon and citron peel, kidney suet, fresh and evaporated apples, boiled cider, sugar, beef, salt, raisins, dried fruits and varied spices.

Off they went to the contractors for mixing; back they came in finished form. The technicians and the tasters approved the product and now it's spread across the country.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

When Speed Counts

Today, five times as many tickets are sold on the Southern Railway System as were sold before the war—even though fast-moving "war-freights" carrying military supplies, arms and ammunition crowd the right-of-way.

MANY expert railroad accountants and experienced ticket sellers have gone to war . . . and newcomers replacing them face milling throngs at every ticket window in terminals, city offices and stations along the line.

Yet, the busiest ticket offices on the Southern present reports of revenue and federal taxes *on schedule every day* . . . because the complicated task of selling tickets and the even more complex task of accounting for them are mechanized with National Accounting Machines.

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Price of Enduring Peace Is Church Women's Theme

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Church women are planning a nationwide Armistice Day observance designed to arouse women to think out what they want in the postwar world. "The Price of an Enduring Peace" is the general theme of this World Community Day celebration, which is being sponsored locally by the Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies, at the Old South Church, Copley Square.

"We musn't just drift along into the peace," said Mrs. Hector Ferguson, President of the Federation, whose membership includes 50 Greater Boston churches. This is the first year, she added, that there has been this type of meeting of church women under the National Council of Women's Church Societies.

Miss Ruth Seabury will speak first, at 10 o'clock, on the general theme, and Dr. Russel Henry Stafford, Miss Agnes M. Winter and Prof. Richard Emrich will follow with talks on "World Brotherhood," "Economic Interdependence" and "World Order." Mrs. Howard LeSourd will conduct a worship service, and Miss Patricia Cormack, 18-year-old evacuee from England, will speak in behalf of the world's starving children.

One of two ballots to be taken on postwar affairs will ask the women if they are willing to make certain sacrifices after the war, such as continued rationing, in order to give other peoples a better opportunity to get on their feet again.

'Big Day' Nov. 9

Tuesday, Nov. 9, has been set by the Brookline Woman's Club for its "Big Day," at the Statler Hotel for its annual money-raising project for the purpose of providing funds for its scholarships, war work, aid to veterans and their families, community service, and other philanthropic needs.

It is an event for which the committees begin preparation in the spring, planning the various tables for the bazaar and other details of the day. There will be, among other features, a flower table where cut flowers, corsages, and potted plants may be bought, a food table, and a trinket and treasure table. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 followed by a card party in the afternoon.

Mrs. William D. King, President of the club, is general chairman with Mrs. Edward P. Kennedy, general vice-chairman in charge of the card party. Other vice-chairmen are Mrs. Francis T. Watson, in charge of decorations; Mrs. Harold P. Gurney, flowers; Mrs. Helen W. Bowers, shopping guide. Mrs. James Arthur Came has charge of the luncheon, Mrs. John Aldrich, of publicity, and Mrs. Harold E. Lovett is ticket chairman.

Zonta Looks Ahead

Zonta's program for the year having "Day After Tomorrow" as its theme, the Boston Club is considering a few phases of this new day at its meeting tomorrow evening, under the leadership of Abigail Washburn Betty Curry will speak about "Women in the Home"; Emma Schofield on "The Child and the Home," and Emma Tighe about "A Dream (Kitchen) Come True." Mrs. Washburn will envisage "The Modern House and the Old Made New." The group meets at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6 p. m.

Tuesday Programs

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club — Dessert-bridge, sponsored by the Child Welfare and Public Health Committee, to raise funds for milk for undernourished children, Corinthian Hall, 1 p. m.

Norwood Woman's Club—A combined Club Institute and Fifth District International Relations Conference will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, beginning at 10:30 a. m. State chairmen will discuss Federation projects at the morning session; Dr. Pennington Haile will discuss "World Affairs," at 2:15. Mrs. Harold E. Given has charge of the international relations program. The Women's Guild of the Grace Episcopal Church will service a sandwich bar at 12:45.

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—A member of the Boston United Service Organizations will speak; Mrs. Mildred Sawyer, President, will preside. The meeting is at Library Hall, 8 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club — War Relief Day with Mrs. Gladys Petch speaking on "Stronger Than Armies," 2 p. m. There will be an exhibition of Red Cross work, and a food sale under the direction of the American Home Committee.

Vincent Club — Annual fall luncheon, Junior League ballroom, 12 noon. New members will elect their chairman and vice-chairman. Plans will be discussed for the annual show, Miss Julia Barbour presiding.

Braintree Garden Club—Book reviews will be given by Mrs. Franklin H. Horton, Mrs. Harold F. Wilkinson, Mrs. Helen Ellsworth, Miss Eliza Arnold; Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Lecture by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.; tea at the Loring-Greenough House.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Miss Mary Hutchinson will give a series of Shakespeare characterizations, 2 p. m.

Music Lovers' Club of Boston—First concert of the season, New England Mutual Building, 11 a. m.; social hour, 10:15. The program includes songs by Estelle Freedland with Hazel Hallett, accompanist, and piano selections by Mary Perrino.

Profession Women's Club—Talk by Mildred Buchanan Flagg on "Lines on Today's Headliners, Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—First of a new series of lecture-demonstrations on cookery by Alexandrine Toutoux; subject, Bread Making. Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Malden, Woburn, and Brockton Face Hot Mayoral Contests

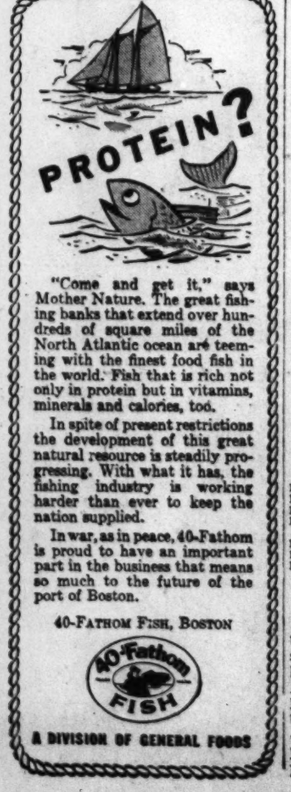
Voters in Chelsea, Malden, Melrose and Woburn will go to the polls tomorrow to elect Mayors of their respective cities, while in Brockton balloting for mayoral nominations will take place.

Interest in Chelsea and Melrose is centered entirely on contests for Aldermanic and School Committee positions, inasmuch as Mayor Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, and Mayor Carl A. Raymond of Melrose, former State Budget Commissioner, are unopposed for re-election.

The Mayoral battles in Malden, Woburn and Brockton, however, are of major interest. Alderman John D. McCarthy and Alderman Fred Lamson are the Malden mayoral candidates, with Mr. McCarthy having led Mr. Lamson by nearly 500 votes in the six-man primary contest. Alderman and City Council contests are also to be decided, with several women among the nominees.

In Woburn, Mayor William E. Kane, long a political storm center, is seeking a fourth term, with James Diblasio, former Alderman and former School Committeeman, as his opponent. In the primaries Mr. Diblasio defeated Mayor Kane for the Democratic nomination by less than 100 votes while Mayor Kane led Mr. Diblasio for the Republican nomination by more than 500 votes. Aldermen and School Committee members are also to be elected.

In Brockton, Mayor Joseph H. Downey and four other candidates are seeking the two Mayoral nominations. The other candidates are Representatives Charles J. McCaffrey and Harvey Iris, Warren S. Keith, President of the City Council, and Fred T. Stetson.



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In spite of present restrictions the development of this great natural resource is steadily progressing. With what it has, the fishing industry is working harder than ever to keep the nation supplied.

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40-Fathom Fish, Boston

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Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Melodic Favorites
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Robert Merrill's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn; News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter; News.
3:15 p. m.—Piano-Organ Recital.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Gov. Saltonstall, Sen. Walsh.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming"; Music.
7:30 p. m.—U. S. Coast Guard Program.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Sherlock Holmes; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"The Bill Gray Comedy Show."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:48 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.

Insurance Group to Meet

The first annual conference of the Mutual Insurance Agents Association of New England will be held at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. Among the list of speakers will be Roger Kenney, Insurance Editor of United States Investor. His subject will be: "Are Insurance Agents the Expendables of the Insurance Forces?"

New Radcliffe Houses Open

By a Staff Photographer

Additions Made to Growing List of Dormitories

Four new houses, three for graduates and one for undergraduates, were opened at Radcliffe College with the beginning of the winter term. The graduate houses are within a short distance of one another and of the College Yard on Brattle Street. The undergraduate house is near the dormitory quadrangle. Shown in the newly occupied Read House, for graduates, at 55 Brattle Street, Cambridge, are: Left to right—Fan Thomas, Lexington, Ky.; Nancy Jackson, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Ying-Wan-cheng, of China.

Rare Restfulness Pervades Service Center of Church

Boston is one of the best equipped cities when it comes to entertaining the men and women of the armed forces. It has a long weekly list of free dances, concerts, parties and other events, and a variety of club rooms in which to dance, sing, play games, learn handicrafts, write letters and make new acquaintances.

In the midst of considerable noise and excitement one center is becoming increasingly popular because it combines a rare quality of restfulness with the sociable warmth and informality of home. That is the Christian Science Service Center, opened in the Little Building more than a year ago.

The amount of hospitality and help furnished in a single room, with no crowding and no confusion, has impressed many persons not affiliated with the Christian Science Church. Soldiers and sailors, Waves, Wacs and Spars have gone there time and again because it is quiet, or beautiful, or homelike.

Spacious Sofas

The spacious sofas, with gay cretonne covers, and roomy wing chairs invite the man or woman who wishes to read to curl up there with one of the latest novels from the bookcase, a current copy of a magazine, or one of the Christian Science periodicals or books, as the case may be.

Doughnuts, cookies, brownies, cider, and other refreshments are generously donated by friends of the Center and handed around at the evening gatherings. About half the visitors are interested in Christian Science, the rest are not. No questions on the subject are asked of newcomers.

Between 500 and 600 persons found refuge, comfort, companionship and assistance at the Center during the month of September, the attendance increases all the time. More than 100 hosts and hostesses give their leisure hours to this service. There are always two on duty, and they work in shifts, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. On Sunday the Center does not open until one o'clock.

Those in charge try to meet all the varied needs of the visitors. Two Navy men the other day, looking for a piano to hire, sat down with glee before the instrument at the Center, and played their favorite tunes.

Planned Program Saturdays

Chinese checkers and puzzles furnish fun for those who like table games. Music of an evening usually leads to friendly conversation among the group. The only evening on which any sort of program is planned is Saturday. Now and then some friend contributes motion pictures made while traveling in some interesting corner of the globe.

The most urgent need usually is for rooms. One of the workers proposes that persons having a spare room, in which a couple of cots could be set up, telephone to the Center offering such accommodation. The men and women requesting them prefer quiet rooms in private homes to the dormitories available at 50 cents a night, and are often willing to pay $1 for the quiet.

The Center is under the direction of the Massachusetts Camp Welfare Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

The Committee also maintains a Service Center in Falmouth, Mass., for the benefit of men at Camp Edwards. Their wives make it a real meeting place, and one of the town officials complimented the Committee on its success, saying one of the smallest church groups in the community had been first to demonstrate the utility of the Church. The Committee's unofficial slogan is, "Practical Christianity."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—4:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-Up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.23 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—The Red Army. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSF, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.6 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Missionaries Still Serving In War Areas

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, Secretary for East Asia of the American Board of Foreign Missions, today reported to the 134th Annual Meeting of the Board that more than 200 Congregational missionaries are serving actively in many parts of the world despite the global war raging about them.

Revealing that there were 19 missionary repatriots returning on the exchange ship Gripsholm, Dr. Fairfield said that 20 other American Board workers were interned in occupied China and the Philippines. He added, however, that 30 still are at work in Free China, with six more on their way to posts in that country.

"In the months of August and September alone," he declared, "nine missionaries sailed for their fields abroad on trips involving travel by ships through dangerous waters, by rail, aeroplane, by bus and by motor launches on Chinese rivers compared with seven such workers in all the previous months since Pearl Harbor."

Attending the meeting today were Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross Thomas and their three children of Auburndale who recently returned to this country from Bombay, India. It took the family seven months and one week to reach Boston. They traveled 21,000 miles by sea and land.

Draft Dodger Goes to Prison

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Stanley Mocarsky, a Hartford arms plant worker who several weeks ago was invited by a United States District Court Judge to leave the country or face jail for refusal to be inducted into the armed forces, was sentenced to two years in the Federal correctional institution at Danbury.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks imposed sentence only after pleading with Mocarsky for 20 minutes for reconsideration, but the young man, declaring that his decision was governed by a "complex," said:

"I just can't, I've tried to. I want to but I'm just ashamed."

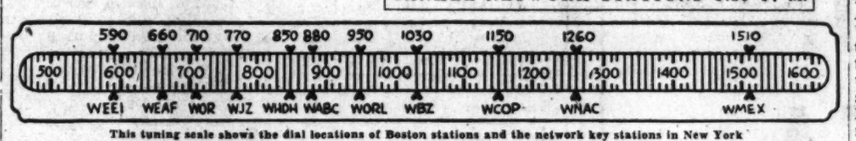
Mocarsky, married and father of a child born last May, said that he feared ridicule on the part of those already in the armed forces owing to publicity given his case.

"I have lost my job, my self-respect. I cannot walk down the street from shame," Mocarsky continued, expressing fear the soldiers would make life unbearable for him. "I am afraid I would be forced to leave a camp."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1200kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical program	"Right to Happiness"		
4:00	"Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Gov. Saltonstall; Sen. D.	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor
4:45	Army Letter; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	I. Walsh: 'E' Program	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	"War Fund Prog.; Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'The Black Hood': drama	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Circle B Rangers	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk: Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Frontiers"	U. S. Coast Guard: Armistice Day Pgm: music	How About It, Girls?
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments		Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Trenton Trial"	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Play Shop Theater
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Play Shop Theater
9:00	Theater: Wallace Beery; "Sketch	Wendell Willkie: Boston United War Fund	Nelson Eddy, baritone; Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Stravinsky's "Fire Bird Suite"
9:15	to the Marines"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30	"Salute to Marines"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Bill Gray Comedy Show: songs; orchestra	
9:45					Classical Album
10:00	Guild: 'G Washington Slept Here'..	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine Rheinhold Schmidt; orch.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	Ogden Nash; Guy	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Information Please";	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Lombardo's Orch.	"The Symphonette"; M.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45		Piastro, conductor		Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Shep Field's Orchestra.
11:15	Ronald Iskes: An-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Music Review; 'Nocturne'	Clay Gowram, talk	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	drei A. Gromyko.	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; music
11:45	Wendell Willkie	Dance orch.; War news	St. Louis Serenade	Bernie Cummins Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1200kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
10:00	Valiant Lady	Lewis and Art Gentry	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, rep'tr
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle Band
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	'You're Telling Chet'	Talk, songs	Rodeo Circle Band
12:30	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt: U. N. Relief-Rehabilitation	Pres. Roosevelt; M. Mills	Pres. Roosevelt; Music	Pres. Roosevelt; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Gen. Arnold; Comr.	guerite Piazza, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	American Legion Aux.
2:45	"Parry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Rendesvous	'Right to Happiness': sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	United War Fund Pro-
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	gram: Local guest stars
4:30	N. A. M. Interview	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	entertain
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	United War Fund Pro-
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	gram: Local guest stars
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; sk.	entertain
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight' sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Circle B Rangers	Music for Moderns; songs	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time: music.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	"Salute to Music"	Melodie to Youth: Ray-	Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"Salute to Music"	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Musical Comedy Hits
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"A Boy and a Dog"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures";	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; gr.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chor.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	gr.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Ted Florito's Orch.	Weather; "Oz Record"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	Tibber McGee & Molly	"Food Subsidies"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show;	American Forum of Air	News service
10:15	"Suspense"; drama	Chester Bowles, OPA	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Sen. Tom Connally	'This Nation at War';	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	"Foreign Corresp'd't	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:15	'Jam'; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "OZ Record"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle:	Fisherman's Program	'Words at War'; drama-	Pres. Roosevelt; Rec; Or	Day's End; music
11:48	comedy; songs; cr.	Jerry Wald's Orch.; News	tized War Books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; news

Links Measure Navy's Strength

Official United States Navy

Charlestown Chain Shop Important to Fleet

Smallest and largest of chain links made at Boston Navy Yard are shown here by two women employees in the shop where chains have been fashioned for generations. Sisters, the women are Estelle, left, and Isabelle Oliver of Somerville. The small link is ¾ of an inch through its narrowest stock, with a breaking strength of 85,000 pounds. The other is 3¾-inch size, with breaking strength of 1,800,000 pounds.

Prices, Manpower and Foxes Curb Maine's Turkey Output

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 8—Badgered by the OPA, the manpower shortage and wild animals, Maine turkey growers approached the holiday season looking for the worst for themselves and the buying public.

Retail ceiling prices ranging up to 54 cents a pound, while averaging 3 cents higher than last year, were still at least 11 cents under what they should get, they protested. The usual premium of at least 5 cents a pound commanded by native-grown birds in normal years was not recognized in the OPA prices, which listed all birds, native and imported, on the same basis.

With labor prices doubled, and the available labor reduced almost to nothing, and with feed costs skyrocketing, growers were in many cases selling off their holiday birds in advance, and many were threatening to quit the business and go to work in the shipyards.

On top of these difficulties, the inroads of foxes have increased. Scores of turkeys are being killed by wild animals nightly. In one instance a farmer reported 77 out of one flock of 100 birds were destroyed in one night.

The general public was advised to prepare to rely on chicken for holiday tables, because Federal officials disclosed that demands of the armed forces would take that portion of western grown birds which normally reaches the East.

Armistice Day

An event with an international flavor is scheduled for Houlton on Armistice Day, when the Houlton War Honor Roll and a monument to war heroes in Evergreen Cemetery, will be dedicated at exercises to be conducted under the sponsorship of the Chester L. Briggs Post, American Legion. Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and Lieut. Gov. William G. Clark of New Brunswick were slated to appear on the program with several other State officials and army officers. State Guard units, Legionnaires, gold star mothers and others will participate.

Potato Crop

Maine appeared last week likely to hear less and less about potatoes. The big crop was at last in, except for a small percentage which, although it would be worth considerable if harvested, did not amount to a great deal in comparison to the huge surplus crop which resulted from combined human endeavor inspired by wartime needs and a favorable season.

Governor Sewall declared the emergency at an end and said a good job had been done by all, including State and Federal agencies. Potato men settled down to their after-season problems of transportation, grading, packing, and many other tasks. Although they were faced with a shrinkage magnified according to the oversized crop, they were assured they had done their utmost to contribute to the wartime food basket.

Municipal Workers Draft Wage Plan

A seven point program, including wage increases, overtime provisions, and vacation pay, have been drafted for presentation to Mayor Tobin by the Water Department Employees Local 656, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, it was learned today.

Arrangements for a conference between the Mayor and the Local President, Joseph L. Regan, who appears on the Municipal pay roll as a meter reader in the Water Division of the Public Works Department, were being made today by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, a spokesman for that group told a reporter. The Local is said to represent about half of the Water Division's 400 employees.

Hsieh to Address B. U.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, noted Chinese lecturer and author, will address students and faculty of the Boston University College of Business Administration on Wednesday, Nov. 10. Dr. Hsieh will give his address at the University's Charles Hayden Memorial at 11:30 a. m. His subject will be "East-and-West—Now Face to Face."

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 9

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Boston Yard Ranks High In Chains, Ropes

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chains and rope, small but indispensable gear for fighting ships, are major contributions of the Boston Navy Yard to the war effort.

Overshadowed by production of destroyers, destroyer-escorts and now submarines, the little-publicized chain shops and "rope walk" nevertheless fulfill two of the most traditional tasks of the famous yard at Charlestown's waterside.

Even though the South Boston Annex may have dwarfed the mother yard by repairing the largest of aircraft carriers, battleships, and troop carriers, the two old-time crafts are literally making strong the smallest links in the world's largest Navy.

"A Navy is only as strong as its weakest link—or strand," say officials, feeling their responsibility.

In peacetime these two shops were just about the major activity at the Yard. Tradition is so strong in the chain shop, moreover, that there is a legend that its present methods of record production were devised under "private enterprise."

In the Navy's years of "starvation," when no ships were being built, a collection was taken up by some yard workers to send a delegate to the Navy Department in Washington for a $5,000 order to try out new ideas.

Today, the earth-shaking hammers in the forge shop pound out links not only for the Yard's output, but links for most of the other fighting craft of the Navy.

Currently it is the Yard's boast that the expansion of the chain shop is being completed without "missing a link." The 50-year-old building has been remodeled with a major extension of area, involving relocation of the huge forge equipment, but when viewed this week in a Navy Yard tour, even the biggest chains, whose stock is 2½ inches thick, actually were streaming out of the maw of furnace and hammer.

The rope factory is still called a "rope walk" even though, like the rest of the Navy, it has been highly mechanized. The quarter-mile loft gives its oldtime name to the whole building. There generations ago the "anchor-man" rope-maker would tie three strands around his waist and walk backwards while assistants twisted the strands into one big rope, which took shape in front of him.

Today a motorless cart on rails anchors the budding rope, and the cart is pulled the length of the loft by the shortening of the strands as they wind into the big rope; a motor today does the twisting of the strands, which require 900 feet of length to make 600 feet of the largest size rope.

Cut off by war, the supply of manila hemp from the Philippines is running short. The bulk of rope material is sisal from Mexico and Africa.

Why don't the ropes unravel? Friction is the answer. The sm

Bellows Drawings on Exhibition—Two New Shows Open Here This Week

New Wiggin Collection Items Shown at the Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Thirty-eight drawings by George W. Bellows, added recently to the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library, will be on exhibition during November. Supplementing the complete collection of Bellows lithographs, they show the breadth of his skill and his keen apprehension of America.

George Wesley Bellows was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1882. One ancester came to this country in 1632 and founded Bellows Falls in Vermont. Among George Bellows' forebears were whalers and builders. He himself played football. He lived close to American life; he was born of it, he was part of it, and he had a special insight into its distinguishing character. He was of the generation of American artists who asserted their Americanism—Henri, Luks, Sloan; artists who had high principles about technical requirements, but who held that it was their mission to observe and record the life around them. Bellows' teacher, Robert Henri, said that technique was nothing unless it served as a vehicle of expression of life.

These artists lived up to their conviction. They were dubbed by the polite and acadamic-bred critics "The Revolutionary Gang" and "The Ashcan School." They faced the America to which the adherents of the Genteel Tradition had turned their backs. They were roused by the crowds, noise, and bluster, by the folly and irony. The frontier was closed, the slums were filling up, tenements were rising on city pavements. This was the America that had built the Panama Canal, the America of fabulous fortunes. But it was also the America of Edgar Lee Masters and O. Henry.

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The 43 years of Bellows' life encompassed phenomenal changes in America. They also included the interval of the first World War. Bellows was not so inextricably attached to the realistic daily scene that he could not envisage the experiences of war. He never went abroad, but his portrayals of the war reveal the power of his imagination, his poignantly dramatic expressiveness. It is in the drawings, executed in moments of inspiration and striving probity, that we discern his deep humanity. He loved his fellow men; he hated the loathsome barbarity which they had to withstand, and he bemoaned the cheap price set upon human life in wartime.

Bellows differed from other observers and recorders of American life. If we compare these drawings with the exhibits of Thomas Benton and Grant Wood now at the Institute of Modern Art, we find Bellows hopeful, still fostering an ideal, while the others compound a portrait that is either dry and static, or dreary and ominous.

Bellows' townscapes show the dense population of New York City. The city dwellers promenade the "cliffs" or tenement-flanked streets in their rags or finery. The elevated trestle, bridges, bathing beaches, Central Park provide the scenic background for the panorama of everyday life. He seems to be attracted to the places where people congregate for amusement, for enlightenment, or out of sheer curiosity. He had a keen eye for characteristic posture, for telling facial expression. Without taking undue advantage of the exaggerations permitted a caricaturist, he accentuated the gauntness and pallor of poor folk. But sympathy exceeds mockery.

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"Splinter Beach" shows how the harbor of New York took the place of the "ol' swimmin' hole"; Bellows describes the scene, with boys diving, pushing each other into the water, dressing, boasting, arguing. "Artists' Evening" depicts a genial meeting of painters at a downtown restaurant in New York, where problems were discussed, and mutual encouragement was promoted for the firm stand of the new group of liberal American artists. "Billy Sunday" is an important document of the "sawdust trail." "The Law Is Too Slow" is a grim record of a lynching scene. "Punchinello in the House of Death" is one of the most amazing compositions in the entire repertoire of Bellows, showing some kinship to Edgar Allan Poe. Bellows' ventures toward the esoteric reveal an attribute of fantasy which did not achieve full expression. "The Return to Life," which was an illustration for H. G. Wells' "Men Like Gods," lacks the trenchancy of the Punchinello. It seems to carry beyond the atmosphere which prompted the more vigorous qualities of Bellows' imagination.

"Business Men's Class, Y. M. C. A.," is a preparatory sketch for a lithograph, as indeed are many of these drawings.

George Bellows was more than a documentary artist. He did describe graphically situations and scenes familiar to him. But he was also an artist controlling, organizing, pointing up his material to achieve a strong design. In his portraiture there is a notable lack of photographic method. He invariably transcended the surface, found a basic design and evolved the form on that abstract substructure. The drawings show that capacity to see beyond the palpable manifestations, to distill the essence of expressive design.

'The Appeal to the People,' by George Bellows

Drawing, added recently to the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, and now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

'Voice of Turtle' Tonight; 'Carmen Jones' on Tuesday

John van Druten's new comedy, "The Voice of the Turtle," will make its debut this evening at the Wilbur after a brief preliminary engagement in New Haven. The play, which is the first production this season by Alfred de Liagre, has a cast of only three players—Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent, and Audrey Christie. The plot, which is said to be romantic in nature, tells of two actresses and a soldier on leave, during a week end in New York.

Miss Sullavan, who has been in Hollywood since she acted in the stage version of "Stage Door," has recently finished work in the film version of "Cry Havoc." Mr. Nugent was last in Boston as director of the play, "Tomorrow the World," and most recently appeared on the stage here in the Theater Guild's production of "Without Love." He has recently directed the film, "Up in Arms," starring Danny Kaye which is to be released shortly by Samuel Goldwyn. Miss Christie's most recent appearance on the stage in Boston, if memory serves, was with Mr. Nugent in "Without Love."

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Two sets of players are cast for the three principal roles in "Carmen Jones," which opens at the Boston Opera House Tuesday evening. The parts are too heavy to be carried by the same singing players through eight performances a week. On the opening night the three roles will be sung by Muriel Smith, Luther Saxon, and Carlotta Franzell.

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ZaSu Pitts will make her Boston stage debut as star of "Ramshackle Inn," George Batson's melodramatic farce, which will be presented for a fortnight at the Wilbur, beginning Nov. 22. Luella Gear and Dorothy Mackaill will be featured. Arthur Sircom is staging the play for Robert Reud. The latter is co-producer of "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," in which Elisabeth Bergner is now acting in New York.

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Seats for "Winged Victory," it is announced, have been sold out for every performance during the remainder of the engagement of the Army Air Forces play at the Shubert.

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In New York the Times hears that tickets have been ordered through Jan. 15 for "Outrageous Fortune" at the Forty-eighth Street Theater. Rose Franken's play, it is said, grossed $8,900 in its first five performances in New York.

'Before the Raid'

"Before the Raid," a British Ministry of Information short, now ready for distribution in the United States and Canada, tells a stirring story of Norwegian resistance to the Nazi occupation of a fishing village. The gradually increased oppression of the villagers, accompanied by German seizure of all the fishermen's catches, soon brings on a revolt. When the order is issued that future fishing shall be done only under the invaders' directions, the Norwegians seemingly agree to do as told. The fleet puts to sea accompanied by a German armed launch. On a signal the fishermen turn their sloops upon the launch, even though unarmed, and eventually overwhelm their escort, then sail for England. This picture was made with the co-operation of the Norwegian Government in Exile.

Vandamm

Margaret Sullavan and Audrey Christie

Two of the three players in John van Druten's new comedy, "The Voice of the Turtle," coming tonight to the Wilbur.

Importance of Films Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

That the motion picture is playing an unprecedented role in helping to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the United Nations, and that it will have an enormous influence in shaping the postwar world, was the theme of several speakers at the twentieth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. The subject of the conference was "Movie Trends produced by the War."

Mrs. Richard M. McClure, of the Better Films Council of Chicago, declared that this is a time for vigilance, to make sure that the artistic and social gains made by motion pictures during recent years shall not be lost. She spoke of a present tendency toward increased innuendo and needless drinking that is creeping into pictures as an example of an undesirable trend that should be curbed. These are times when the films have a greater responsibility than ever that the true story of the United States shall be told in pictures that are sent to other countries, she said.

Mrs. Irene Baird of the National Film Board of Canada described two series of pictures being made by the board, "World in Action," which is international in interest, and "Canada Carries On," which is designed to show the people on the home front how much they are part of the whole war effort. Both series are sold to theaters on a commercial basis.

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"Canada Carries On" goes to 750 Canadian theaters, and "World in Action" is being shown in 6,000 theaters in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii; as well as in Central and South America, in French, Spanish, and Portuguese versions. In Canada, on the industrial circuits, more than 200,000 war workers a month see films in French and English, including many made in the United States and Britain. Canadian films go wherever Canada is diplomatically represented, to 64 countries and in a dozen languages. "It is important that films be good citizens of the country to which they belong," she said, "and represent their people with truth and vigor from the point of view of global diplomacy and trade relations."

How China has continued to make motion pictures during seven years of war was described by T. Y. Lo, vice-president of the China Motion Picture Corporation of Chungking. Mr. Lo said that all work had to be done at night because of the frequency of daytime bombings. There has been difficulty in getting film supplies and machine parts. As a means of reaching the fighting forces, even venturing into territory behind the Japanese lines, mobile exhibition units are maintained. Some of these units have such long routes that they are equipped for a year's absence. One especially popular picture was filmed in Mongolia, and shows a historical episode in which the Mongolians fought against the Japanese. More than ever before the film is recognized as an entertainment-educational medium that is already having the effect of adjusting the Chinese to a new day and to the new world to come in which they will have a part.

Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, president of the National Association of Authors, Composers, and Conductors, remarked in the course of his talk on "Music in the Movies" that the growing number of pictures that employ music as an integral part of their subjects indicated a tendency that would have international postwar usefulness. For such films, in addition to their story entertainment value, have in music something that is not affected by the limitations of language. He cited "The Constant Nymph" and the new version of "The Phantom of the Opera" as examples of films containing this sort of universal interest, and declared that films and the radio are becoming more and more important as fields for composers.

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Arthur L. Mayer of the coordinating committee of the war activities committee of the motion picture industry predicted that the large number of documentaries now being shown to the theater public will tend to increase interest in this type of film after the war. Experience gained in their production will result in more generally interesting pictures of this sort than came out of the earlier documentary-film movement. Then, he said, well-meaning producers often mistakenly assumed that the importance of the subjects they were filming would be sufficient to interest the public without what was generally understood as entertainment values. Illustrating his point of view was shown a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer short, "This Is Tomorrow," indicating what is being planned in the way of better living conditions for city and suburban dwellers after the war.

© RKO Radio

Laraine Day

In "Mr. Lucky," now at the Uptown in Boston and the Capitol in Allston.

News of the Dance

A soldier standee was invited by the writer (who thought he looked like a dancer) to share her seats at the Ballet Theater one night. He turned out to be not only a dancer, but a sculptor (which art he prefers) who has already had a one-man show at the Clay Club; and also to be rehearsing in the Army Air Forces play. It perhaps would not be fair to single his name out of the 300 servicemen in the cast, but he has a dancing part, which he costumed himself after the whimsical style of his sculpture—an army blanket for a sarong, and spoons and kitchenware for jewelry. The only other dancer in "Winged Victory," which is continuing at the Shubert Theater, does a skillful and unusual tap dance. Both are good. But so are all the other airmen.

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Soldier Art

T/Sgt. Paul Magriel, director of the Camouflage Section of Special Service at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss. (and formerly curator of the Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art) has edited a fine book of plates showing the art project that has been developed there. Many of the buildings—service club, theaters, recreation hall, and so forth—have been decorated with murals depicting the various activities of the camp. Also reproduced are easel pictures, posters, cartoons, illustrations, and photographs, all, including the murals, the work of soldier artists, and mostly in their spare time. "The Soldier Art program has been functioning at this station for a period of one year," Mr. Magriel writes in his Introduction.

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Negro Dancers

According to Variety, Katherine Dunham's "Tropical Revue" will move from the Martin Beck Theater to the Morosco on Nov. 13, and stay there until spring, after which a tour, and then possibly, a film.

Variety also says that Miss Dunham is to be starred in a musical comedy to be produced by S. Hurok next season.

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"Shadow Dance"

It is very likely that Vera Zorina will play the leading role in the play with music, "Shadow Dance," concerning the aspirations of an American ballet dancer, by Alexander King, to be produced by Lodewick Vroom sometime this season. Her husband, George Balanchine, is to be in charge of the production and the choreography.

"Janie" has passed its five hundredth New York performance at the Playhouse.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Starring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—First concert of the season by the Music Lover's Club. Estelle Freedman, soprano; Hazel Hallett, accompanist, and Mary Perrino, pianist. 10:15 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Dangerous Blondes." Edmund Lowe, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "West Side Kids," Donald Barry, 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—"Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes, 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Majestic — "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. Continuous 9 a. m., till 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Theater—"Women at War," "Nursery Rhyme Mystery," "Kings of Basketball," "Gay Nineties Hit Parade," "To Duck or Not to Duck," latest news.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:30, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall. 10:40 a. m., 1:42, 4:38, 7:34, 10:02. Stage Show: 12:36, 3:34, 6:30, 9:27.

Scollay—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Mountain Fighters." "Hit Parade of the Gay Nineties." "Coast of Strategy." "Finin' Tricks." "Ski Trails." "Current Events," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—"Gay Nineties Review." "Pete Smith." "Commandos on Skis." "Screen Stars," Hugh Herbert. "Oklahoma in '93." "Super Mouse." "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson. "Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou.
Regent: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller. "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez.
Coolidge Corner: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy.
Cleveland: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy." Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 6.
Universal: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo.
Codman Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:13, 5:06, 7:58. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 3:37, 6:30, 9:20.
Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett.

HYDE PARK—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis.
Hyde Park: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:30. Continuous 6-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Friend Flicka," Roddie McDowall. 1:30, 6:15. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Mystic: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:30. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. 3:34, 9:34. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 1:52, 7:53.

Orpheum: "Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair, Jean Gillie. 2:15, 8. "Frontier Badmen," Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 3:10, 9. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:35, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks, Ahoy," Joe Sawyer. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelley.
Fellsway: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis.

MELROSE—Melrose: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

NATICK — Colonial: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Larraine Day. "Larceny with Music," Allen Jones. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Texas," Glenn Ford.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2, 8.
Strand: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "March of Time." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr.
Strand: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, Cesar Romero, "Here Comes Kelly," Joan Woodbury.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camso: "Mister Big," Gloria Jean. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 2:06, 7:30. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:16, 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "The Great Gildersleeve," Gay Kibbee.
Coolidge: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Story of Dr. Wassell," Lana Horne, Bill Robinson.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

Art Exhibitions

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue —Paintings by Suzanne D. Sykes. Through Nov. 12.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of oils, dance forms, sketches by Amery Hooper. Water colors by John Wherf. Through Nov. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street —Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through Nov. 13.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street —Paintings by 10 Americans, including Benton, Curry, James, Watkins and Grant Wood. Through Nov. 21.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," an exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes and figure pictures. Through Nov. 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Boston 1630-1872. Through Dec. 4. War Art, Paintings from the Battle Fronts, commissioned by Life Magazine. Nov. 10-26.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—News in prints. American History, illustrated by contemporaries of those who made it. Through Nov. 21.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Flower pictures and portraits by Mildred Jones; miniatures by Alma H. Bliss; lithographs by Lester Hornby. Through November.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—British water colors and "The Debt of Art to Nature." Through Nov. 15.

Wellesley: Farnsworth Art Museum, Wellesley College—Paintings and sculptures by members of the Wellesley Society of Artists.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum — New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence Art Museum (Rhode Island School of Design)—American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Through Nov. 24.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Pottery by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Schlier, color wood engravings by Charles Bartlett.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week — Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evns. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET — "A HIT" — WALTER WINCHELL — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming." The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE — 2nd YEAR LAUGH HIT — PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BR 9-2628 — Evns. Incl. Sunday 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Sun.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER — HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 — Evns. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSIC HIT!
OKLAHOMA! — Music by RICHARD RODGERS — Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d — Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN — Dances by AGNES de MILLE — BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS — ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street. LA. 4-4664 — EVES. 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO — JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN — MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS — SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp — CI. 6-5990, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

Tonight at 8:30 — Best Seats $3.30 — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! — 'Took Audience by Storm'—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA — Music by JOHANN STRAUSS — 44TH ST. THEA. W. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. — Moves Mon., Nov. 15, to 46th St. Thea. Seats Now

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax — Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax — Sonia Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. 8:40, Sun. 8:15. Mats. Thur., Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3. No Mon. Perf. Spec. Mat. Thurs., Nov. 11.

"A TRIUMPH!" Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marie EGGERTH in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW with Melville Cooper — MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street. CI. 6-8720 — Evs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Tele.
"TOMORROW the WORLD" — and RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH — BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway — Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — 50c till 1 p. m. — Doors Open 9:30 A. M. — Shows 11:30 A. M. — Buy More War Bonds — Tonite Loew's State Balcony Ballet! — BOGART — SAHARA — plus — "THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME" — CHESTER MORRIS — JEANNE BATES — GEORGE E. STONE

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd GREAT WEEK — Pat O'BRIEN — THE Iron Major — RUTH WARRICK — The RITZ BROTHERS — NEVER A DULL MOMENT — 2 Nite Features

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bob HOPE • Betty HUTTON — "LET'S FACE IT" — Plus "Passport to Suez"

NOW ESQUIRE Hunt Ave. opp Symphony Hall — Alice Faye • Evelyn Keyes — "DANGEROUS BLONDES" — Plus "WEST SIDE KID" — Ronald Reagan • Henry Hull

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY — Gary Cooper • Ingrid Bergman — "For Whom the Bell Tolls" — In Technicolor—Continuous Showing

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Betty GRABLE • Robert YOUNG • Adolphe MENJOU — SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY — PLUS IN PERSON | DANNY KAYE • BEATRICE KAY | TOMMY TUCKER and Orchestra — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th Street and 6th Avenue — "CLAUDIA" — Dorothy McGUIRE • Robert YOUNG • Ina CLAIRE — Dir. by Edmund Goulding — A 20th Century-Fox Picture — GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-7800

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPENS TOMORROW! — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9 — Billy Rose' presents — Carmen Jones — A MUSICAL PLAY — Based on Bizet's Opera "Carmen" — by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd — STAGED BY Hassard Short — BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Prices—Evenings: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-55c. Matinees Thurs. and Sat.: $1.65-$1.10-55c. Armistice Day Mat. Thurs. Nov. 11, 55c to $2.20. MAIL ORDERS filled in rotation. Please enclose self-addressed envelope with remittance.

Thank You, Boston! — "WINGED VICTORY" — Sold out for all performances — SHUBERT THEATRE

SHUBERT — OPENING MON. Nov. 15 — 2 WEEKS ONLY — The MESSRS. SHUBERT present — The Sweetest LOVE STORY Ever Set to Music! — BLOSSOM TIME — DIRECT FROM TRIUMPHANT N. Y. REVIVAL — ALL-STAR CAST—COMPANY OF 60 — FEATURING — ★ BARBARA SCULLY ★ — ★ LEAVITT ★ ★ BARNES ★ — ★ CROPPER ★ ARTHUR ★ MORLEY ★ — Special Thanksgiving Day Mat. 2 P. M. Pop. Prices

PRICES: EVENINGS—$2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-.55-.55 — BARGAIN MATINEES WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS $1.65-$1.10-.55-.55 — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS ON SALE THURS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — ABOVE SUSPICION — Joan Crawford — Fred MacMurray — Wed. Revive Day — "The Little Foxes" and "The Professor Didn't Blow"

PLYMOUTH • Beg. Next Mon. SEATS THURS. — Anne Nichols' Famous Comedy — ABIE'S IRISH ROSE — 4 YEARS IN BOSTON — RADIO LISTENERS — POPULAR PRICES—EVES. .55 to 2.20, Thurs. Mat. .55 to 1.10; Sat. Mat. .55 to 1.65.

Rapid Soviet Advance Beyond Kiev Threatens to Sever Two German Armies

Continued from Page 1

possibility of trapping large numbers of beleaguered Germans.

Seizing trainloads of undamaged German equipment at Fastov, whose capture was hailed in Moscow with 124-gun salvoes, Russian tank and infantry units also were reported to have recaptured 70 towns and hamlets as they pushed on toward Rumania.

In the Crimea, far to the southeast, the Russians said they repulsed counterattacks on their bridgeheads near Kerch and generally improved their positions in that area. German radiocasts said the Russians were bringing up infantry reinforcements on the Perekop Isthmus, Northwestern gateway to the peninsula.

Russian forces were within 45 miles of the Latvian and old Polish borders on the north central front, where a Russian communiqué said the Nazis were losing positions west and southwest of Nevel.

The Berlin Radio, admitting the Soviet advance southwest of Kiev had forced the Germans "to take up new lines," estimated the Russians were using more than 250,000 troops in that area.

North of Kiev the Russians were pushing the Germans back toward the Pripet Marshes after pushing through Nemyeshaeva on the rail route to Korosten. To the west, the Red Army was forging toward Zhitomir, a rail junction 55 miles beyond Fastov, and to the southwest the Russians were aiming for Zhmerinka, only 50 miles from the Rumanian border, in an apparent effort to cut the Lwow-Odessa trunk line, last big artery available to the Nazis in Southwestern Russia.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day announcing the capture of Fastov, following his Nov. 6 speech in which he told the Russian people that Germany now "stands on the edge of catastrophe," was hailed by stirring victory scenes in Moscow where large crowds gathered, smiling, and shaking hands.

The Russian advance beyond Kiev was so swift that German planes were seized before their pilots could get them off the ground. The Russian midnight communiqué said large numbers of prisoners were taken, together with 120 guns and 400 trucks with supplies in addition to the trainloads seized in the yards.

The city was taken by troops commanded by Lieut. General Rybalko.

British Fighters 'Spotlight' Enemy

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

Some British night fighters have been equipped with powerful searchlights as an aid to hunting down and destroying German air raiders, the latest of which to be thrown against Britain is the Messerschmitt-410, similar to the RAF's famous mosquitos.

The news of this innovation was disclosed in connection with the granting of an honorary commission as Air Commodore to Group Capt. W. Helmore, a member of Parliament and now with the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Italy:

Germans Expected To Abandon Gaeta

Repeated explosions in Gaeta indicated the Germans were preparing to abandon that port 70 miles south of Rome as Allied Headquarters announced another mile gain by Americans of the Fifth Army in a push which threatened to short-circuit the coastal mountains where the enemy had anchored a new defense line.

The British Eighth Army, sweeping five miles ahead along the Adriatic coast against fierce resistance, took possession of the entire length of the Sinello River and advanced on the Sangro River, the next natural barrier in the area.

Capturing Scerni, Casalbordino, and Carunchio, Gissi, and Salcito, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veteran outfits took over the entire stretch of lateral road running inland from Vasto and at some places were within seven miles of the Sangro where the Germans apparently were preparing a new stand.

In the central portion of the Fifth Army's front, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Americans drove ahead over the roughest country of the whole Allied line to achieve a gain of one mile and capture Calabritto.

Gains of several miles also were registered beyond Isernia along the road from Foggia to Rome across the Abruzzi Mountains.

Gaeta is the best spot on the Tyrrhenian Sea between Naples and Civitavecchia, 40 miles north of Rome, and its harbor would be of great use to the Allies in getting supplies in for the Battle of Rome.

At the same time, belated announcement was made of a bombardment of Durazzo, main port leading to the Albanian Capital of Tirana, on the night of Nov. 2 by two destroyers.

Vatican City:

Germans Repeat Bombing Charges

German propagandists continued their efforts to convince the world that Vatican City had been bombed by the Allies despite an official statement from Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Algeria, disclaiming all responsibility.

The German-controlled Paris Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Rome newspaper accounts as saying that fragments of bombs reported to have been dropped on Vatican territory on the night of Nov. 5 had been identified as of British manufacture.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen, meanwhile, quoted Swiss dispatches as saying the German envoy to the Vatican again had offered Pope Pius XII haven in the principality of Liechtenstein. The Pontiff was said to have replied that he would remain in Rome "under all circumstances."

At the same time, the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm-Stidningen, said residents of Rome were convinced the bombing was no accident. He reported that a plane had flown low over the city, circling many times over the Vatican before dropping four bombs between the observatory and railway station.

One bomb exploded about 100 yards from St. Peter's, shattering windows on one side of the cathedral, the correspondent said. He reported that windows also were broken at Santa Marta Palace, where Allied diplomats accredited to the Vatican live.

A Vatican radiocast said merely that an unidentified plane had flown low over Vatican City and dropped four bombs which caused considerable damage but no casualties.

German attempts to pin the incident on the Allies recalled warnings issued by Allied spokesmen shortly after the July 19 raid on Rome by American airmen. At that time the spokesman suggested that the Nazis might make a deliberate attack on the Vatican and then try to blame it on the Allies.

Continent:

Allies Continue To Bomb Germany

Formations of Allied aircraft continued an offensive which American heavy bombers sustained Nov. 7 by carrying out their third raid on Germany in five days and their first without the loss of a single bomber.

Coastal observers said daylight attacking forces appeared to be composed chiefly of medium bombers, which have been used largely for hitting at Nazi airfields and other military targets in France and the Low Countries.

The bombers were accompanied by swarms of fighter planes.

Flying Fortresses struck into Western Germany Nov. 7 with heavy Thunderbolt fighter escort and attacked Düren, site of important airplane parts and light metals plants. All bombers and all fighters returned from the 700-mile trip.

U. S. 8th Air Force Headquarters gave no indication of the size of the Düren attack force, but it presumably was less than the record fleets, estimated at 700 of the big bombers, which battered Wilhelmshaven Nov. 3 and Gelsenkirchen and Münster Nov. 5.

The assault was the second by the Americans in two weeks against Düren, 25 miles southwest of Cologne.

Some fliers said they failed to see a single German fighter and that antiaircraft fire was intermittent and light. Wariness of the German fighters was attributed to the strong escort, while the lack of ground fire was attributed to a protective overcast which was unfavorable to the enemy but did not hinder the bombing.

In other operations, the RAF bombed three Nazi air cases in France—at Beaumont le Roger, Tricqueville and Bernay. RAF Mosquitos carried out intruder attacks on Western Germany the previous night.

Battle for the 'Rice Bowl'

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-dormant battle line in Central China suddenly has burst into fresh activity with the Japanese pushing forward on a 90-mile front in the "Rice Bowl" country, 500 miles up the Yangtze River. They appear to have advanced 30 to 35 miles.

More spectacular events on other fronts of the global war have drawn interest away from the China campaigns which for three years have produced little more than spurts of activity in Chekiang—the coastal end of the Japanese front—or around Lake Tungting—the western end of the front, nearest Chungking—or around the Japanese outpost of Nanchang, in between.

The reason for the state of semi-stagnation in China is that the Japanese, having marched triumphantly into the prostrate land, much as Hitler had marched into Russia, presently got bogged in the vastness of the territory and ran out of plans. When the battle front was only a hundred or two miles in 1937, the Japanese were advancing at the rate of more than seven miles a day. When the battle line by 1939 had extended to 2,500 miles, covering 450,000 square miles, more or less as it is today, the advance was barely as many yards a day. By a fantastic imprudence Japan, after Pearl Harbor launched into further conquests around the oceans that have extended its line to 8,000 miles.

Chinese Contain Enemy Forces

The Chinese have not the resources that the Russians have to organize a major counteroffensive against the 20 or so Japanese divisions that guard the extended front and supply lines in Central China. But they are sufficiently equipped to do a major containing job pending the arrival of the Allied land offensive foreshadowed by President Roosevelt Nov. 5 or other help over a reopened Burma Road, or a Turk-Sib railroad from Russia. This containing work is in process now.

The main concern of the Japanese is for Chekiang Province on the coast south of the Yangtze mouth much of which is still in Chinese possession. The possibility of American heavy bombers making their headquarters in Chekiang and sallying forth for the 1,200 miles to Tokyo, or less than 1,000 to Nagasaki, is a constant source of apprehension to the Japanese. At various times during this year, Japan has made three sizable attempts to enlarge its holdings in Chekiang.

Another source of Japanese anxiety is the fertile area in Southern Hupeh and Northern Hunan, known as the "Rice Bowl," where the Yangtze comes within a few miles of Tungting Lake and its river system. In view of its extended supply lines, Japan has to attempt to feed its forces to a large extent off the land they occupy. For the rest they depend on railroads, which are constantly under attack by guerrillas, and the river, to which Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's airmen devote much of their attention.

Chiang Employs Seesaw Tactics

Whenever, therefore, the Japanese are preparing a thrust in Chekiang, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appears with an army around Lake Tungting, or else threatens the isolated Japanese stronghold of Nanchang, 200 miles to the east. The Japanese, to defend their rice supplies, are compelled to withdraw men from Chekiang. If the Japanese have their main concentration around Tungting, the Chinese break out in Chekiang. Whenever the Japanese advance 20 or 30 miles in one sector or the other, General Chiang throws his guerrillas onto their supply lines and compels them to retrace their steps.

The fighting today is around Tungting. So far it would seem that the same formula is being followed.

Berlin Claims:

13 Vessels Hit In Allied Convoy

The German High Command, in a report unconfirmed by the Allies, claimed that German planes had attacked an Allied convoy of 22 "fully laden troop transports" off North Africa Nov. 7, scoring bomb and torpedo hits on 13 vessels and two destroyer escorts.

Berlin propaganda radiocasts first advanced the claim in versions ranging from 13 Allied transports sunk to others coinciding with the High Command's announcement that 13 transports had been hit.

A later announcement said that German fliers observed "several transports" burning and in a sinking condition as they turned homeward after making the lower-level attack.

South Pacific:

Bombers Hammer At Japanese Ships

A probable torpedo hit on a heavy Japanese cruiser at Rabaul and night bombing attacks on a light cruiser and destroyer tender in New Ireland waters with unknown result were announced as Japanese shipping kept moving into the South Pacific.

These actions followed by a day the initial heavy Allied aerial blows which sank a heavy and a light Japanese cruiser and damaged 7 others, 2 destroyers, and 2 large cargo ships in the Bismarck Sea-Rabaul area.

Australian-flown Beauforts scored the probable strike and at the same time destroyed a cargo vessel in operations Nov. 5 against Simpson Harbor at Rabaul, the key Japanese New Britain base.

Mitchell bombers from Admiral William F. Halsey's 13th Air Force swept the southern coast of Bougainville, sinking or damaging three small coastal vessels and numerous barges.

Land, sea, and air operations were the lightest since the spurred drive to take the Northern Solomons began on Nov. 1.

China:

Battle Waged Along Yangtze

Heavy fighting raged along the central Yangtze River front where the Japanese have amassed an army estimated at 30,000 men to forestall any Allied offensive, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Chinese reported one victory, the recapture of Sintienpu, about 50 miles southeast of the Japanese base at Shasi, but acknowledged that Japanese columns driving on the Yangtze port of Sungtze were continuing their advance.

Fighting also was reported to be progressing around Nanhsien, Japanese-held town 70 miles south of Shasi, but the general situation there was reported unchanged.

Vandegrift Leads Bougainville Drive

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Nov. 8

Lieut. Gen. Alexander Vandegrift, who directed the successful Guadalcanal invasion by Allied Forces a year ago, is in charge of the U. S. Marines now assaulting Bougainville, last major Japanese stronghold in the Solomon Islands.

General Vandegrift's role as invasion commander was disclosed by the release of his prebattle message to officers.

"In battle, men require very little," he said. "They must have the confidence of fairness and the feeling of team effort. This can be created by letting them know the immediate plan of action and why it has been chosen.

"A man fights better when he has a sense of common objective rather than merely knowledge of how things look from his own foxhole."

Air Over China:

Composite Air Wing Ready for Action

First units of a mixed Chinese-American fighter-bomber wing recently arrived at China bases.

Trained together, the Chinese and Americans will go side by side into combat in American-built Mitchell bombers and P-40 fighters using American tactics.

Marking a new venture in the history of aerial combat, the mixed wing is officially called the Chinese-American Composite Wing of the Chinese Air Force. It will fight independently, but in cooperation with the U. S. 14th Air Force.

Some bombers, piloted by Americans, have Chinese crews. In others American navigators, bombardiers, radio gunners, and engineer gunners ride along with Chinese. All-Chinese crews man most of the planes, however, and American pilots are sprinkled among the fighter squadrons.

Several score of the Chinese airmen received one year of primary and advanced training in the United States while some others are products of Chinese cadet schools.

Meanwhile, American and RAF dive bombers, giving tactical support to American and Chinese engineers building a new "Burma Road," struck at Japanese bases and communications in the Hukawng Valley and upper Chindwin area of Burma.

The American planes left supply dumps and buildings blazing from Shaduzup to Kamaing, and the supply base of Shaduzup itself was attacked by another formation which left enemy-occupied buildings ablaze, a United States Headquarters communiqué announced.

U. S. Year in Africa Marked; French 'Getting Up Sails' Again

Continued from Page 1

and installed in the quickest possible time.

Today many Frenchmen are hard to distinguish from Americans, as the French Army is being re-equipped and reuniformed by the United States and a new French Army coming into being.

General Eisenhower, in a message for the occasion addressed to American military and civil forces here, asserted confidently that Germany's "utter defeat—even if not yet definitely in sight—is certain."

"Sails Up Again"

"It is good to see the French getting sails up again," as one British airman put it. This is particularly noticeable since French troops helped the Corsican patriots to expedite the Germans out of Corsica following the unconditional surrender of the Italians, against whom the French here felt particular bitterness.

At the same time the chaotic political scene in French Africa is being cleared up. There is still plenty of work to be done in this connection, but the French are now doing it themselves under the French Committee of National Liberation, of which General Charles de Gaulle is political chief and Gen. Henri Giraud, "the Allies man," Commander in Chief of its armed forces.

The committee is now influenced by a provisional consultative assembly of which nearly half the delegates are spokesmen for "underground" movements who were smuggled out of Occupied France.

Japanese Rush New Troops To Offset Losses at Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

and rectify the deteriorating position in the Buin-Faisi area and relieve pressure on Japanese forces there which are threatened from the rear by the Allied landing at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville.

So far reconnaisance has shown no signs of the presence of enemy battleships or carriers, and consequently as yet no major naval action can be expected.

Nine Major Attacks

This and previous air battles around Rabaul show to what lengths the Japanese are prepared to go to defend this pivotal base which is the key to the whole Southwest Pacific.

Since General MacArthur announced his intention of smashing Rabaul a month ago, there have been nine major attacks.

As a result the Japanese have lost 732 planes destroyed, or probably destroyed or damaged. Some 74,600 tons of merchant shipping have been sunk, and another 57,000 tons damaged.

One light cruiser and seven destroyers have been sunk. Eight heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, two destroyers, one submarine, and one submarine tender have been damaged.

These figures immediately raise the question, can the Japanese continue to pay such price for bolstering their position at Rabaul? The sighting of four convoys converging on this area suggests that they have decided to take the risk.

Better Feeding At Yards Pushed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Maritime Commission Nov. 7 announced plans to provide better food and feeding facilities for shipyard workers on their jobs, with Federal financial aid.

Lack of such facilities was reported, after a Commission investigation, to be "a direct and immediate cause of absenteeism" as well as a cause of labor turnover. Because of "particularly pressing need" in the San Francisco Bay area, the Commission said the program would be started in shipyards there first.

A workers' feeding committee in each yard will have "as great authority and responsibility as is feasible" over operations of the new facilities, but the Commission said this by no means ruled out the use of contract caterers.

"Purely co-operative ventures have been found unsuccessful, through lack of experience or failure to employ experienced management in such ventures," the Commission said.

Maine First "Dry" State

Maine was the first state ever to vote dry, approving prohibition in 1846.

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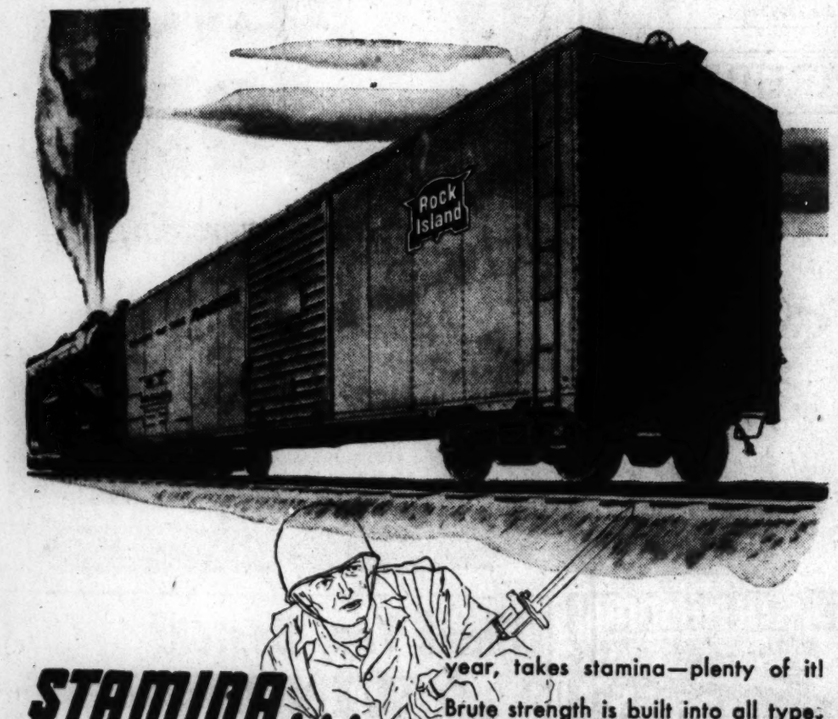

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Brute strength is built into all types of railroad equipment. Railroading is a tough business . . . stamina without stint is required to provide the rail transportation necessitated by the war.
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Few Nazi Hits In London Tell Plight of Reich

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—A striking contrast between what the European air war looks like to Germany and what it looks like to Britain is today's most vivid clue to how the war is racing ahead in favor of the Allies.

When you have just driven to London, as I have today, through an area where a few Nazi bombs fell last night, you can judge better what it is like in Germany these days.

A mere handful of six Nazi raiders attacked London and the neighboring districts last night. One high explosive bomb and one oil bomb fell in a well-known street. Today, a section of that "Main Street" is like a battlefield. A crowded dance hall suffered most and many fatalities are reported today as cranes drag away great slabs of masonry under which dancers, many of them servicemen, last night were thronging a milk bar.

British Try to Curb Optimism

All over Britain this week end, responsible public speakers sought to curb overoptimism, in sharp contrast to Nazi leaders, who were doing the very opposite in "pep" talks aimed at bracing the sagging German morale as the significant Nov. 11 anniversary of the 1918 German surrender approaches.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee warned, "We should be very unwise to think that the end of the war is necessarily near." But for most persons in Britain, this warning failed entirely to check the new significance which is being attached here this morning to happenings in the air war such as yesterday's American Flying Fortress daylight raid on Düren and other industrial targets in Western Germany, when all the Fortresses returned to their base and only one escorting Lightning was lost.

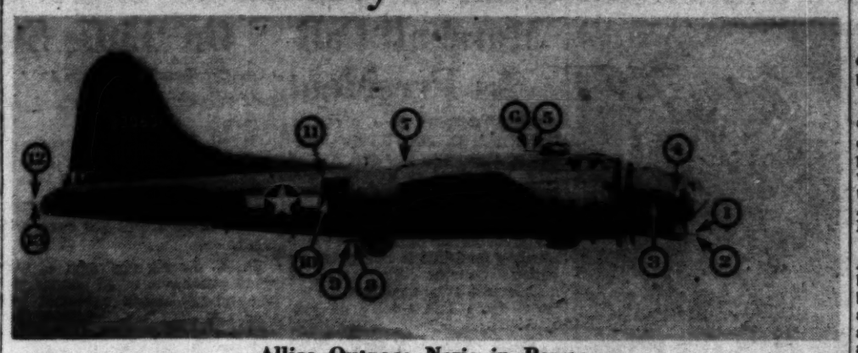
Last night, RAF fast Mosquitoes continued the attack on Western Germany.

Britain's Bomber Command Chief Arthur Harris spoke a grim warning to the Germans this week end.

"We propuose entirely to emasculate every center of enemy production, 40 of which are centers vital to his war effort and 50 that can be termed considerably important. We are well on the way toward their destruction."

Bomber Chief Harris was speaking at a ceremony at which the first American-built airdrome was handed over to the RAF. "Every ton of bombs dropped on German industries will save the lives of ten United Nations soldiers in the near future when invasion comes," he said.

Artillery of the Skies



Allies Outpace Nazis in Power

The fire power of the Boeing B-17G Flying Fortress is shown graphically. The 13 .50-caliber machine guns are installed at the Boeing factory. Guns 1 and 2, located in the new chin turret, and guns 3 and 4 are used by bombardier and navigator to ward off frontal attacks. Guns 5 and 6 are operated by the first engineer in the power turret, for frontal, lateral, and rear attacks. Gun 7, a top gun located midway in the fuselage, is operated by the first radio operator. Guns 8 and 9 are used by the second radio operator in the spectacular ball turret. Guns 10 and 11, in the waist positions, are used by the second engineer and first radio operator. Guns 12 and 13 are used by the photographer and tail gunner.

Russo-Czech Pact to Fortify Allies in Peace

Continued from Page 1

tion to free German-oppressed nations and "grant the liberated peoples of Europe the full right and freedom to determine their own form of government."

For if words mean anything such a statement must mean that the Soviet is willing, prepared, and determined to co-operate with the western democracies in the establishment of the kind of postwar Europe long advocated by democratic statesmen as an essential outcome of this war.

Small Nations Reassured

These words should also help to destroy the concept that the three great powers which met in Moscow recently envisage a Europe in which the smaller nations would be treated more or less as vassals.

President Beneš would hardly be going to Moscow unless the pact with Russia, under discussian for more than a year, were possible of fulfillment. It had been held up because the great powers felt that no treaty should be signed among the smaller countries while the war was on.

Presumably there now has been an agreement regarding the re-establishment of peace in Central and Eastern Europe.

Ideally, it would have been useful to have as many nations as possible as parties to such an agreement. But the Russo-Czechoslovak understanding is a first step which other nations will may follow.

Before Czechoslovakia broke up as a result of the Munich annexations, there existed a treaty of mutual assistance with Russia signed May 16, 1935. The new treaty updates that document and marks no change in Czechoslovak policy, but rather the resumption of the threads of foreign policy which were the basis of the Republic from its foundation. For to the Czechs it is impossible to envisage a European settlement from which Russia is excluded. They feel that the one-sidedness of a Europe without Russia would only open the way for new German territorial ambitions in the Central and Southeast part of the Continent.

Nazis Pay High to Hold Prestige in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

divisions to prevent an Allied breakthrough into Central Europe.

The advance, instead of causing doubts in Berlin as to the wisdom of holding the Balkans, has apparently strengthened the area's value in enemy eyes as shown by the violent German reaction to the Allied seizure of several small Dodecanese islands in September.

In order to counterattack the Allies, Berlin is known to have brought a considerable number of bombers and fighters from Russia and Northern Italy, where they are needed the worst way. It is also reasoned that Germany doesn't dare weaken the Balkan grip because of its known need for Rumanian oil, the only major source now open to the Reich.

Despite these considerations, however, many persons here believe Germany would withdraw from Greece, Albania, and Southern Yugoslavia to shorter and stronger lines northward if it were not for the question of Nazi prestige.

These observers say that the Balkans have now become such a drain on the enemy's military resources and such worry to the General Staff that it is quite probable that the decision to stay there as long as possible is political rather than strategic, and is similiar to the decision to attempt to hold Stalingrad after the position became hopeless.

The military opinion here is that while the Germans may want to protect the future of the southern flank against the Russians by holding the Balkans with considerable strength, the situation on the eastern front has now become so grave that the Germans are committing a serious error in permitting well over a quarter million troops to be immobilized in Southeastern Europe when every last soldier is needed to stem the advance which already threatens to cause the disintegration of the German Army.

Big Force Immobilized

It is the studied belief of best-informed individuals here that the Germans have gotten themselves into a terrific mess in the Balkans and are sinking in deeper every day.

While the enemy is undoubtedly denying to the Allies airfields and ports in the Balkans which they could use with great advantage it is felt that this immobilizing of 25 divisions on minor fronts is a great strategic victory for the United Nations.

This is especially so since it is the conviction here that the enemy will finally be forced to withdraw these troops in the end anyhow without having had a chance to use them to combat either of the two main Allied offensives now under way.

When is this withdrawal likely to occur? The best guess here is that it will come either when the Anglo-American forces have crossed the Po River valley in Northern Italy and approached the vicinity of Venice or when the Red Army has reached Northeastern Rumania, now less than 150 miles from the Russian forces at the mouth of the Dnieper. By such time, however, Allied air power should be in position to make this retreat from the Balkans very costly.

Persons who believe that Berlin is no longer fighting the war to win but merely to make victory as costly as possible to the Allies and occupied countries use the Balkans as a case in point.

They assert that the enemy has refused to withdraw on the principle that if the Allies want Southeastern Europe they will have to fight for it, regardless of the fact that the Allies are now far better able to pay the cost of such a venture than are the Germans. Such policy is believed here to be in line with the whole Nazi philosophy.

He Provided Light; She Gave Sweetness

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

Lieut. Seymour C. Karp of Sag Harbor, Long Island, who censors outgoing mail at an Eighth Air Force fighter station, was surprised the other day to receive a box of salt water taffy from Miss Olive Brooker of Mercerville, N. J.

Lieutenant Karp was surprised because he is not acquainted with the young lady, but a note which accompanied the package explained everything.

"In appreciation," the note said, "for all the little holes you've cut in Bob's letters."

P. S.—"Bob" is Sergeant Bob Miller of Mercerville.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Living Costs To Blame for Mine-Pay Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today declared that the Government-granted rise in coal miners' wages was necessitated by failure to stabilize the cost of living.

"You can't expect one patr of the cost of living to hold if the others don't," she reasoned.

She accused the public of failing to understand problems in the nation's coal mines.

The President's wife told a press conference that when labor gave up iits right to strike in wartime, the public assumed responsibility to see that workers were fairly treated.

"The public has been negligent in finding out what the over-all situation is in the mines," she declared.

The Office of Price Administration has come within 5 per cent of the stabilization goal set by the President, but Mrs. Roosevelt argued that the increase in prices of food and clothing have made a legitimate basis for wage increases.

She admitted that other branches of labor could be expected to ask wage increases now that the coal miners have been granted theirs.

Mrs. Roosevelt said it was also largely the public's fault that prices have not been stabilized. Subsidies, she said, are the main stabilization instrument and these were voted down by Congress—the people's representatives.

The President's wife said she agreed that a wartime ban on strikes is a good thing. "We shouldn't have strikes," she declared. "I know only too well what they mean to boys in foxholes."

Asked if it were not a violation of no-strike agreements to grant the miners a raise while they were on strike, Mrs. Roosevelt argued that once the mines had been taken over by the Government, the strike technically ceased.

Paper Parachutes To Deliver Food

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Paper parachutes will be used in the future to deliver foodstuffs and other supplies to isolated troops in combat areas.

The Navy said recently these 'chutes can safely carry a load of 100 pounds when released from an airplane flying at a speed of 180 miles an hour, and are not affected by rain.

"The paper parachute costs approximately one-fifth as much as the standard human parachute and will effect a considerable saving in nylon and other fabrics used in ordinary escape parachutes," the Navy said.

U. S. to Pay Tribute To Guadalcanal Flag

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The United States flag which the first Marines, who landed on Guadalcanal, carried ashore will be flown over the Capitol dome on the Maine Corps' Birthday Wednesday.

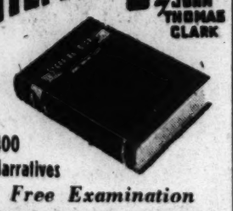
The Senate and House Naval Committees invited the Marines to display because:

"It is our belief that this flag has great historical value inasmuch as it signifies the first successful offensive launched by United States forces in this great war."

Highway Many Miles Long

The Lincoln Highway, connecting New York and San Francisco, is 3,384 miles long.

STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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You can do the same Practical Things they are doing

BERT SPRAGUE, a college man, is now a welder in a war plant. He feels that he is in the thick of the battle for Victory.

But he's also working and planning for *personal* benefits in the peace *after* Victory.

He's doing seven practical things that will help make his hopes for his Post War World come true . . . things which our Government suggests we *all* can do. Here they are:

1. Buy and hold war bonds—to lend our country the money it needs now to fight the war to Victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Cooperate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

That's a war program, true. But it's the way of life that Americans have *always* followed. Our fathers found in hard work and thrift the roads to freedom and personal security.

By following this wartime plan of action, we not only will help provide for the future we want, we'll deal a very practical and immediate blow at rising prices—help keep the cost of living within reasonable bounds.

Most of us are doing some of the seven practical things the program calls for. Let's all do *all* of them. You'll find the budget form here a big help in getting started. Why not begin today!

• • •

AMERICA'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES bring you this plan of action not only to help you to win the kind of future you want, but to urge you to join wholeheartedly with all loyal Americans to keep down living costs during these critical war days.

By acquiring life insurance, with the guidance of their life insurance agents, 67 million policyholders have already joined together in taking one of the effective steps our Government suggests.

Remember that the premiums you pay for your life insurance are also helping to pay for the war—for a large part of them are invested in Government bonds.

Besides doing war work, BERT SPRAGUE is an air-raid warden. His budget below shows how much of his current income he is putting into building the future he wants. Match your budget with his! Use the column at the right for your figures.

OUR FAMILY INCOME THIS YEAR WILL BE	$4,200	____
OUR BASIC LIVING EXPENSES (including taxes)	3,230	____
OUR SECURITY DOLLARS		
WAR BONDS	400	____
LIFE INSURANCE	250	____
SAVINGS	260	____
DEBT PAYMENTS	60	____

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF AMERICA . . . . 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Congress Maps Postwar Conversion

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Congress, pleased by the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch as head of a new unit within the Office of War Mobilization to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems is speeding legislation for 000,000 worth of war contracts and facilitating the tremendous job of converting industry from war to peace.

Central sounding board of this effort at the moment is the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, which today heard Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Albert M. Carter, Acting Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, urge immediate passage of legislation for settling war contracts as a means of assuring to small businesses a quick change-over to peacetime production and full employment.

The realization is sweeping the nation that no definite integrated policy has been established for handling the critical matters of termination of war contracts, disposal of surplus materials, and reconversion of war plants.

Taking cognizance of the appointment Nov. 6 of Mr. Baruch to head a new unit in the OWM with jurisdiction over contract termination problems, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee, called for establishment of a central agency "under a strong mandate from Congress" to assume final responsibility for handling canceled war contracts.

Conflicting Clauses

He charged that present trmination clauses used by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other procurement agencies are "conflicting" and "an invitation to postwar confusion," adding that many small-business subcontractors were operating under contract-terminating clauses which deprived them of all claim against their prime contaactors.

It is widely recognized in administration, congressional, and business circles that the speed with whic hthe Nation's war contract terminations are carried through will help determine how soon industry can stop making guns and tanks and begin making automobiles and kitchenware.

It is recognized that this speed also will determine how soon industry can begin employing millions of demobilized job-seeking soldiers.

It is recognized that the accuracy and fairness with which this termination is accomplished will determine, on the one hand, whether the Government is to be defrauded of millions of dollars; and on the other, whether industry will obtain fair termination sums from the Government.

Nor is the problem one for the future. Changing war tactics and requirements already have led the War and Navy Departments to cancel more than 10,000 contracts with a face value of about $7,000,000,000. Tank production, for instance, has been cut back 40 to 60 per cent. Many contractors thus have been faced with complete or partial stoppage of their Government-allocated work and pay.

When the war ends, it is estimated, mass cancellations will run the total of voided contracts up to $75,000,000,000, and claims for about $19,000,000,000 in unpaid sums will pour into Government offices, with many companies, especially the smaller ones, unable to resume peacetime production until their claims are settled.

Faced with this immediacy, Congress has praised the White House appointment of Mr. Baruch who served as Chairman of the War Industries Board in the last war and has functioned as President Roosevelt's chief trouble shooter on the home front in World War II. With his profound knowledge of industry, his wide acquaintance with the men who are producing war weapons, and his courage in doing what he thinks should be done, Mr. Baruch is regarded as the man to handle this toughest of end-of-war assignments.

Up to now contract cancellations have been handled entirely by the agencies which procured them—the War and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission chiefly. But Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General, has served notice that the General Accounting Office should, by law, have power to audit and review contractors' claims through a central clearing-house before they are finally approved.

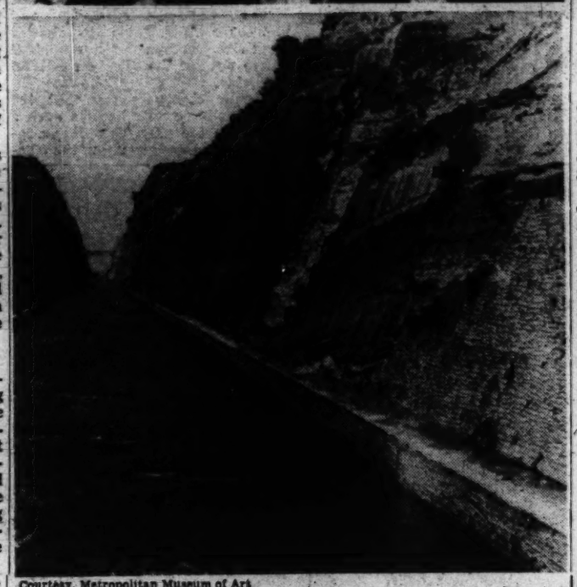
Army Procedure

So far, the War Department policy has been to let the contracting officers in the field determine the allowable amount of a prime contractor's claim, though it is subject to review by higher officers. Undersecretary Patterson defended this procedure before the Senate Subcommittee as guaranteeing quick settlement and simultaneously assuring a completely adequate check against fraud.

Mr. Warren, on the other hand, claims the Army's procedure is "wholly insufficient" to protect against improper and erroneous payments by contracting officers, and he cites the liberal attitude of some field officers in allowing such items as false teeth, liquor, and juke boxes as costs in cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, and asks if they will do any better when it comes to contract termination allowances.

This dispute has added to other uncertainties of businessmen about cancellation procedure. There is no final decision yet on how to calculate profits on uncompleted portions of a war contract, or whether to allow dismissal kages as part of the costs chcargeable to the Government—which means the taxpayers. Many factories won't be able to take on peacetime manufactures until they know when the Government is going to clear out its war equipment, tools, and materials from their plants.

Scenes of Peace and Trade



Courtesy, Metropolitan Museum of Art

Views of Greece in Photographer Exhibition

Top—"Shepherd of Thessaly," photograph by Mme. Nellys, official photographer of Greek Royal Family, shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Below—Corinth Canal in Greece, near which German parachute troopers landed during the Axis invasion. Photograph by Miss C. G. Bonticas in New York exhibit.

Camera Interprets Greece For N. Y. Museum and Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Greece is shown in 150 photographs affording a peacetime view of her countryside, architecture and people now on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the joint sponsorship of the Museum and the Greek War Relief Association. More than half of the photographs in the exhibit, which will remain open through Nov. 30, are new.

The scenes from this "land of paradoxes," as one photographer calls it, vary from unusual views of classic monuments, including the Acropblis, to modern village street scenes, a portrait of a shepherd with his lamb and superb views of pastoral and mountainside character.

Some of the photographs are by Mme. Nellys, official photographer of the Greek royal family. Three others by the late Arnold Genthe were obtained from the Greek Government for this exhibition through the efforts of Consul-General Nicholas Lely.

In a foreword to a book containing reproductions of the photographs being published and sold by the Association, Sarah Elizabeth Freeman speaks of the challenge of an adequate interpretation of Greece by the camera. Describing the beauty of the scenery and the richness of historical and legendary memories, she sees Greece as "a living land of song and laughter and happy people."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

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Brawley: Church Edifice, 266 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Burbank: Church Edifice, 300 East San Jose Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Coronado: Church Edifice Eighth Street and C Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Glendora: Citrus Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Long Beach (auspices Third Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Seventh Street and Cedar Avenue 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 19.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 4831 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard at Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m. Nov. 15.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5353 South Deane Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Modesto: Church Edifice, 1328 H Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Porterville: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Sacramento (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
San Diego (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ Scientist, Second and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
San Diego (Fifth Church): State Theater, El Cajon Boulevard at Euclid Avenue, 12 m., Nov. 19.
Sanger: Sanger Union High School Auditorium, West and Date Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 16.
Vallejo: Golden State Hall, 436 Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Greene Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov 18.
Rome: DeSoto Theater, 3 p. m. Nov. 14.
Savannah: Armstrong Junior College, Bull and Gaston Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Keeivale Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Collinsville: Church Edifice, West Clay and Combs Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue near Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Galesburg: Beecher Chapel, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Salem: Oak Park School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Indiana

Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 512 Temple Place, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Iowa City: Church Edifice, 772 East College Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior-Senior High School Auditorium, 200 South Second Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Merriam: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, No. 50 Highway, 3:00 p. m., Nov. 14.
Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, East Main Street at Walton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Louisville (Second Church): Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Maryland

Chevy Chase: Chevy Chase Women's Club, Connecticut Avenue and Dunlop Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 18.
Boston (Third Church): Church Edifice, 126 Arlington Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Fitchburg: Calvanistic Congregational Church, Main and Rollstone Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.
Northampton: First Church of Christ, Congregational, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Salem: Church Edifice, 18 Lynde Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14. Radiocast Station WELL, 1490 kilocycles.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 Fast Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20811 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Society): Washburn High School Auditorium, Wentworth Avenue and Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Sanborn Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 215 North Boulevard 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Owensville: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 4386 Page Boulevard 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Junior High School Auditorium, Parrot Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Church Edifice, 220 North Street, corner Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

North Carolina

Fayetteville: City Hall Auditorium, Green and Bow Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.
Greensboro: King Cotton Hotel, East Market and Davie Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Rocky Mount: Braswell School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Wilson: Church Edifice, Nash Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Ohio

Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Nov. 19.

Oklahoma

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Oregon

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12.10 to 12.30 p. m., Nov. 16.
Reading: Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 8.15 p. m., Nov. 19.
Stroudsburg: Sherman Theater, 536½ Main Street, 3.15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8.15 p. m., Nov. 15.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 15 North Franklin Street, 3.15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Texas

Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Lubbock: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Virginia

Alexandria: George Washington High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Nov. 14.
Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8.15 p. m., Nov. 16.

West Virginia

Fairmont: Fairmont Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Kenwood Boulevard at Downer Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Senator Backs Marshall Call As President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A Democratic Senator, Edwin Johnson of Colorado, declared Nov. 6 "the New Deal is through" and urged his party to draft Gen. George C. Marshall for President.

"Even a child knows that a political revolution comparable to the Harding landslide is sweeping this nation," Senator Johnson said in a statement after digesting the returns from last week's off-year elections.

"As Americans we ought to be interested in its causes and we should place country ahead of party."

Unless drastic steps are taken by the Democrats, Senator Johnson declared, they can look for a sweeping continuation of the Republican gains reflected by election of Governors in Kentucky and New Jersey, a Lieutenant-Governor in New York and by victories in several local contests.

He predicted that if the Democratic Party clings to the New Deal, the Democrats "will lose the Senate, the House and the Governors of every northern and western State in the next election."

Senator Johnson, who has frequently differed with the Roosevelt Administration in his seven-year tenure as Senator, thus brought into the open the Marshall-for-President talk which has been buzzing in Capitol Hill cloakrooms for several weeks.

Setting forth his views, Senator Johnson said:

"This is a time to draft men. In this grave crisis the Democratic Party owes it to the people to draft General Marshall for President. He is not a candidate and he will emphatically say so, but no patriotic American from George Washington down can refuse such a call.

"George Marshall is not only a very great soldier and military leader, he is a fine Christian gentleman and a statesman in the highest concept of that much-abused term. He has depth and he has capacity. He is firm and he is courageous. He has tact and he has the respect and confidence of the Congress and the people regardless of party.

"He is the man of this tragic hour."

War Prisoners in Fracas

TONKAWA, Okla., Nov. 8 (AP)—One German prisoner of war was killed during a fracas at the compound Nov. 4, Lieut. H. T. Morris, public relations officer of the camp, said. No American personnel was involved but several prisoners were engaged in the fighting. Lieutenant Morris identified the victim as Johannes Kunze, formerly of Leipzig, Germany.

Labor Charts General Attack On 'Little Steel' Wage Curbs

Continued from Page 1

paid workers getting the largest increase.

Today, Mr. Vinson announced approval of the Shaw board's recommendation.

Irritated railwaymen, however, are loath to accept the arrangement.

B. M. Jewell, chairman of the wage committee of 15 nonoperating railway unions, said that the increases were "unsatisfactory and will not resolve the issues."

They are backing a resolution of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, hearings on which opened today, making the original Aug. 7 award binding.

Meanwhile, a strike ballot is being taken, to be tabulated Dec. 1. If the crisis continues, a strike date will be set by the unions.

The belief here is that with the coal miners getting a substantial wage increase, with the railwaymen in the midst of negotiations certain to bring some increase, with the United Steel Workers just on the point of making demands, a general forward wage movement is in prospect.

Labor's contention

Motivating force for this drive is labor's belief that it is carrying a greater burden than other segments of population under the stabilization program, and that while wages have been frozen, other profits have gone ahead. At the C. I. O. convention at Philadelphia last week, Congress was generally blamed for having blocked the inflationary program of the President other than wage freezing.

Unexpected week-end support for this contention came from an unexpected source here.

Chairman William H. Davis of the NWLB, in his monthly report to Mr. Wallace, implied that labor was being discriminated against. This is significant, since Mr. Davis heretofore has gone along in support of the President's wage-stabilization program. He said in part:

"Due credit should be given to the patriotism and foresight of the majority of the workers in these basic industries who accepted a stabilization of wages at a time of rising living costs. . . .

"Heavy Burden on Labor"

"As the months flow by and the Board continues to hold wages to the general level of Sept. 15, 1942, we become increasingly conscious of the fact that we are asking one segment of our society to do its part to protect all Americans from the ravages of inflation while, at the same time, a similar obligation has not been placed so heavily upon the shoulders of some of the other segments of this society."

Contract Spread

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The War Production Board today warned all primary war contractors that the stringent labor controls now in effect on the West Coast will be widely extended unless awards of subcontracts in labor shortage areas are immediately curtailed.

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman ofthe WPB, advised prime contractors that they must stress placement of subcontracts in Group 3 and 4 areas of labor surplus, to balance the labor load over the country.

"To help forestall the necessity of further extension of the stringent area controls, your co-operation is necessary," Mr. Wilson wrote.

He noted that it already has been necessary to extend the West Coast controls to the Akron, Detroit, and Hartford areas.

125,000 Tons of Coal Released by Ickes

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 8

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior has released about 125,000 tons of soft coal to areas critically short of fuel as a result of mine stoppages.

As Solid Fuels Administrator, he directed that largest-sized coal now on mine tracks in three bituminous coal-production districts be freed for use of domestic consumers, railroads and vessels. The coal was part of 1,000,000 tons frozen Oct. 29 on the mine tracks with the spread of the general strike.

Labor Board Meets

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—The executive board of the United Steelworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, met here today in a conference expected to touch off labor's drive to remove the "Little Steel" ceiling on wages.

From informed union sources, who declined to be quoted, came word that the U. S. W. board would demand a general 15-cent hourly increase for the nation's 900,000 steel workers, an amount far in excess of what the "Little Steel" formula would allow. The basic pay in the industry is 78 cents an hour now.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. and the U. S. W., presided over the meeting of 60 board members. He would not discuss the meeting in advance.

Allan Haywood, National Organization Director of the C. I. O., said, "I presume that all C. I. O. unions will demand a lifting of the formula and will seek increased wages in the near future."

Commenting on National War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis' letter to Vice-President Henry Wallace, saying labor has made heavier sacrifices than others at a time of rising living costs, Mr. Haywood said:

"Mr. Davis' letter should have been written some time ago, but anyway, it's a step in the right direction. We have been holding the line. Nobody else has been required to hold the line. Profits have soared to dizzy heights and prices have risen while wages have been held down."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

New York

New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 5, 19.
New York City—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOS, 1380kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist 5 p. m.; KFMB, 1450kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 21, Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, Nov. 14.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc. also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 19.

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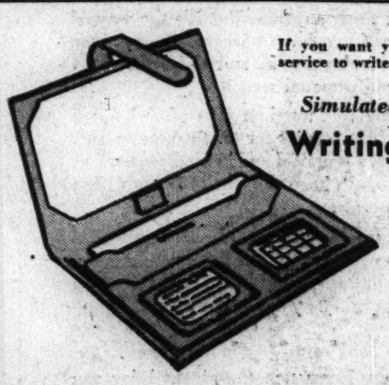
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Stalin Hails Flood Tide of Allied Might

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—Inspired by the most optimistic and cheering speech made by their leader, Premier Joseph Stalin, since the beginning of the war, Russians today, whatever their tasks, set about them with renewed vigor, assured that a "real second front" is near and that the enemy "stands at the edge of catastrophe."

Speaking on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution, on Nov. 6, Premier Stalin hailed the Russian summer offensive as changing the whole future course of the war, paid tribute to the aid of Allied supplies, and acknowledged the North African-Mediterranean campaign as facilitating the Russian successes.

"The victory of the Allied countries over the common enemy comes nearer while the relations among the Allies and the fighting partnership of their armies, far from weakening, have, contrary to the expectations of the enemy, grown stronger and more enduring," the Soviet Premier told his people.

Moscow Parley Cited as Proof

He pointed to the Moscow conference as proof of his statement, referring to its "historic decisions." He indicated his faith in the effectiveness of British-American bombing operations over the Continent by declaring that such operations "are considerably weakening the enemy's military power."

Premier Stalin did not hesitate to give credit to help rendered by his Allies on other fronts and in "supplying us with various munitions and raw materials" which "we can say without exaggeration . . . considerably facilitated the successes of our summer campaign."

He went on to point out that "obviously the opening of a real second front in Europe, which is not far behind the hills [an idiom meaning not far off], will considerably hasten the victory over the Hitlerites' Germany and will consolidate even more the fighting partnership of the Allied countries."

"On Firm Foundation"

He described the "anti-Hitler coalition" as "a firm association of peoples" resting "on a solid foundation."

Premier Stalin is the first of the "big three" national leaders to speak publicly of the Moscow conference. "The victory of the Allied countries over the Hitlerites' Germany will put on the agenda important questions of organizing and rebuilding the state, economic, and cultural life of the European peoples," he declared.

"The policy of our government in these questions remains unchanging. Together with our Allies we shall have to:

"1. Liberate the peoples of Europe from the fascist invaders and help them rebuild their national states dismembered by fascist enslavers. The peoples of France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, and other states now under the German yoke must again become free and independent.

Right to Choose Government

"2. Grant the liberated peoples of Europe full right and freedom to decide for themselves the question of their form of government.

"3. Take measures to insure that all fascist criminals responsible for this war and the suffering of the peoples bear stern punishment and retribution for all the crimes they have committed no matter in what country they may hide.

"4. Establishment of such an order in Europe as will completely preclude any possibility of new aggressions on the part of Germany.

"5. Establish lasting economic, political and cultural collaboration among the peoples of Europe based on mutual confidence and mutual assistance for the purpose of rehabilitating the economic and cultural life destroyed by the Germans."

Winter Drive Indicated

Evidence of Russia's determination to carry its summer offensive into an equally vigorous winter campaign came in Premier Stalin's assertion that "the war has entered that stage when it is a question of driving the invaders completely from Soviet soil and liquidating the fascist "new order in Europe."

"The time is not far distant when we shall completely clear the enemy from the Ukraine and White Russia, from the Leningrad and Kalinin regions, and liberate from the German invaders the peoples of the Crimea, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia, and Karelo-Finnish Republic," promised the Russian leader.

Pointing to the present and approaching break-up of Axis coalition, he spoke of "defeats of the fascist troops on the Soviet-German front and the blows of our Allies at the Italo-German troops" as shaking "the whole fascist bloc, which is crumbling now before our very eyes.

Look for Way Out

"Italy has dropped out of the Hitlerite coalition never to return. Mussolini can change nothing because he is in fact a prisoner of the Germans. Next in line are the other partners in the coalition. Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, other vassals of Hitler, are discouraged by Germany's military defeat and now finally have lost faith in any outcome of the war favorable for them and are anxious to find a way out of the bog into which Hitler dragged them. . . .

"Italy's example also shows that Hitlerite Germany has no intention of defending her vassal countries, but means to convert them into a scene of devastating war if only she can stave off her own defeat. . . .

"As long as the Hitlerites are scoring military successes, the fascist coalition seems to be a stable association, but the very first defeat of fascist troops results in the actual disintegration of the bandit bloc. Hitlerite Germany and her vassals stand on the verge of disaster."

Punishment Promised

Touching on one of the declarations of the Moscow conference, Premier Stalin accused the Germans of destroying whole towns "like medieval barbarians" and declared, "Our country will not forgive them their crimes."

Mr. Stalin praised the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union for assuring the successes of the Red Army, pointing out particularly that "our collective farmers have been able to make good the shortage of food" despite the temporary loss of the rich Ukraine and Donets land.

The Russian Premier lauded the Bolshevik Party as "the organizer and inspirer of our victories" and declared "there is no doubt that our country will emerge from the war stronger and still more firm."

Continuing, he said:

"The present war has fully confirmed that war is an all around test of the material and spiritual qualities of people. The history of war teaches us that a state will pass this test which proves itself stronger than its opponents in the development and organization of its economy; in experience and skill in battle operations, and in the stanchness and unity of its people during the whole course of the war. This is the sort of state that our State is.

"The Soviet State has never been so firm and unshakable as it is now during this patriotic war. The experience of this war has shown that Socialism is not only the best form of organization of economic and cultural structure in years of peaceful construction, but also the best form of mobilization of all the energies of the people for repulsing the enemy in time of war. The years of Soviet power have transformed our country into an invincible fortress."

Chiang Congratulates Soviet on Successes

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Nov. 8

President Chiang Kai-shek of China in a cable to President Mikhail I. Kalinin of Russia Nov. 6 declared that "on the anniversary of the great October revolution of the U. S. S. R., I extend to Your Excellency in the name of the Chinese Government and people as well as my own both our cordial felicitations and our hearty congratulations on the brilliant successes of your armed forces.

"The close co-operation of the United Nations which has been reaffirmed by the joint declaration of the four power recently signed in Moscow will surely hasten the winning of final victory in the war against aggression."

Close Tie With Soviet Seen Best Hope for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union offers the only possible means of laying the foundation for a better future world and avoiding World War III, according to speakers at the three-day Congress of American - Soviet Friendship, which will close with a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden here tonight.

Prominent Americans in all lines of natural scientific, cultural, and public endeavor joined in giving warm praise to Russia for its contributions to the war effort and to developments in their respective fields.

Scores of scientists lauded Russia's contribution to engineering, public health, medicine and other research at the session yesterday. Among them were Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer; Dr. Carl O. Dunbar, Director of the Peabody Museum at Yale University; Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Research Director of RCA Laboratories, and Dr. Hugh Cabot, Boston surgeon.

Praise for Russian People

Resolutions adopted included one endorsing the call by the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress for a conference of representatives of the labor movements of Allied Nations in London in May or June, 1944. Another was addressed to Marshal Stalin and to "all the leaders of the Soviet people who have guided their nation triumphantly through two and a half years of Nazi onslaught."

Other resolutions called for formation of a "Science Committee" for closer co-operation between American and Soviet Research Groups, wholehearted support of the pact of Moscow and efforts aimed at increased understanding and co-operation between the United States and Russia.

The Congress was officially opened by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia on Saturday, when he hailed the Moscow pacts as "the first chapter for a better world."

Cites Aid in Billions

E. C. Ropes, of the Department of Commerce, reported that Lend-Lease shipments to Russia from Oct. 1, 1941 through June, 1943, totaled $2,444,000,000. He said aircraft and airplane parts represented the largest item, with industrial equipment to make airplanes and other instruments of war second. Then, in order, he said, were ordnance and ammunition, tanks and motor vehicles and foodstuffs. In addition, this country has also sent large quantities of raw materials and even complete factories, among which was an electric plant and an automobile tire factory, he added.

What the war has accomplished and what it has cost in lives, money and material will only be known when the history of the war is written, Mayor La Guardia told the Congress.

"But the courage, the determination of the Army of Soviet Russia and the support that it got from the people all over their own country, the hardships and suffering endured by these people, is one of the outstanding epics of civilization," he declared.

On Way to Victory

"We still realize that we have a long way to go and much hard and bitter fighting yet to do, but we are on our way; we are on our way to complete victory."

Among other speakers at the opening session were Eugene D. Kisselev, Soviet Consul-General in New York; Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, of Cornell University; Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsor of the Congress.

President Felicitates Soviet On Reaching 25th Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Soviet people have written "deathless pages of history" in the struggle against tyranny and oppression, President Roosevelt said in a message of congratulation to President Kalinin of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the 26th anniversary of the Soviet Union's founding.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the anniversary falls "at a time when freedom loving peoples everywhere are dealing fateful blows at the enemy who dared attempt to enslave and oppress them.

"On the battlefield and by the growth of co-operation and single minded purpose, the members of the United Nations are driving the forces of aggression toward irreparable defeat."

The message was made public soon after word of the fall of Kiev to the Russians had reached Washington.

The President continued, "Allow me, on this day, to congratulate you, the people and the leaders of the Soviet Union, and to express the deep admiration of myself and my countrymen, for the magnificent manner in which the Red Army has hurled back the invader. To the Red Army and people of the Soviet Union belong eternal honor and glory. They have written deathless pages of history in this struggle against tyranny and oppression. Their example and sacrifice are an inspiration to all the forces joined in the common struggle for victory."

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Acting Secretary of State, in a message to Foreign Commissar Molotov, extended his felicitations in the absence of Secretary Hull.

"The historic declaration recently agreed upon at Moscow providing for united action not only in the prosecution of the war against our respective enemies but in the organization and maintenance of peace and security after victory bring increased strength to the forces combatting aggression throughout the world," Mr. Stettinius said.

Red Army Triumphs and Moscow Parley Toasted at Soviet Embassy Reception

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Red Army's triumphs and the Moscow Four-Power Conference were toasted Nov. 7 by United Nations leaders at a Russian Embassy reception celebrating the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevik October Revolution.

Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko and Mrs. Gromyko received more than 4,000 guests at the party, annually one of the Capital's most brilliant social events.

The Oct. 25 birthday falls on Nov. 7 on the Western calendar, and the Gromykos displayed a large cake topped with a sugar replica of a Russian tank to commemorate the date.

But when the hosts and Vice-President and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace tried to cut the cake, they found it as tough to slice as the Red Army Front. It was made of papier mache.

Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., represented the State Department in the absence of Secretary Hull, on his way home from Moscow.

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Women's Army Corps, was the only woman in uniform in the midst of furs, veils, sequins, and all the accessories of highest feminine fashion.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Attorney General Francis Biddle, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York were among the top ranking guests.

Two Bengal Islands Given to 'Free India'

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Japan has allocated the Japanese-occupied Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, to Subhas Chandra Bose's "Provisional Government of Free India," the Tokyo Radio said Nov. 7.

The radiocast, recorded by NBC, said the grant was announced by Premier Hideki Tojo at the assembly of "Greater East Indian Nations" just concluded in the Japanese capital.

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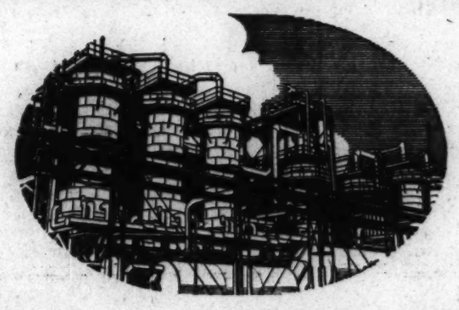

One reason for Allied mastery of the skies is the superiority of the fighting fuel that powers our planes.

Millions of gallons are being made every week by Sunoco. This huge quantity and the high quality of our output are made possible largely by Dynafuel, an exclusive development of Sunoco engineers and chemists.

50% More Power than U. S. Standard 100-Octane Test Fuel

Sunoco Dynafuel is more than a gasoline; it's a super aviation fuel concentrate which tests 50% higher in power than U. S. standard 100-octane test fuel! That is because Dynafuel contains a larger percentage of certain ingredients which have extraordinary power-producing qualities.

Increases Quality and Quantity

Dynafuel is never used undiluted, but is blended with gasolines produced by other methods, in order to step up their quality.

The Dynafuel Process also increases quantity—because it utilizes even those portions of the crude which formerly went only into low-grade fuels.

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Dynafuel was developed by Sunoco without government aid or subsidy. The company risked its own capital, its own credit, in order to pay the huge costs of building the plants for its production.

It is through such free play of private initiative that all American progress has been achieved.

Opens Up a New Future for Motorists

Dynafuel is not now available for civilians. Every drop is reserved for military needs. But just imagine what this super fuel will mean to future motor car development! The same processes and equipment which have contributed so importantly to the war may well revolutionize post-war travel, both on the highways and skyways of America.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

This advertisement reviewed by the Office of Censorship which found no objection.

★ EVERYTHING SUNOCO DOES HAS VICTORY AS ITS PURPOSE ★

The Home Forum

Trusting in Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How WONDERFUL it is to be able to withdraw from stress and turmoil into "the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1). In this "secret place"—the true understanding of being—the earnest Christian is calm and unafraid. He knows that because he has made the Lord his refuge no evil can befall him.

The Psalmist says (verse 2): "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust." All may find refuge from fear of evil by trusting in God, by learning of His omnipresence and omnipotence. The earnest study of Christian Science enables one to gain the assurance of the ever-presence and omnipotence of God and to see that man is God's child, ever safe in His loving arms.

How clearly did David understand the ever-availability of God's power! Though the giant was heavily armed, David was not afraid. He said (I Samuel 17:45), "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." He must have known that the name, or nature, of God overcomes all error.

What seemed the great might of Goliath was overcome by the slight shepherd youth armed with a sling. So today those who fight on the side of divine Principle can also prove that aggression has no real might. David said, "The battle is the Lord's" (verse 47), and we, too, can perceive this. We can realize that all the power there is, is on the side of those who stand with divine Principle; and that because Principle is the only Life and intelligence it must win. Regardless of what proportions evil may have assumed, we need not be afraid. Reliance on Truth sustains and protects us today just as it protected those living in Bible times.

When Saul and others tried to point out to David the danger he would encounter in going out to meet the giant Goliath, David recounted how at one time a lion and a bear had come to destroy the herd of sheep which he was tending, and how he had overcome them. He said (*ibid.*, verse 37), "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine."

* * *

Today, when the Christian warrior is faced with difficult problems, like David, he can turn in thought to previous instances when trust in God has delivered men from danger; and with assurance he can press on, confident that the same divine power will now deliver him from the error confronting him.

Many students of Christian Science have found comfort and freedom from fear, when some phase of evil has threatened, in these words of loving assurance on page 152 of "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed. Into His haven of Soul there enters no element of earth to cast out angels, to silence the right intuition which guides you safely home."

* * *

Christian Science discloses the nothingness of evil, and shows us that its claims arise from the false belief that life and intelligence are material; whereas God, Spirit, is supreme, the only Life, substance, and intelligence. The truth about man—that he is spiritual and perfect, as God's idea—frees one from the belief that evil has power, and enables one to proceed calmly and fearlessly.

We learn in Christian Science that in order to overcome sickness and other phases of error, our thought must be filled with the understanding of the omnipotence of God; we must know that He is the only Life, and that man is His beloved child.

Christ Jesus, through understanding the harmonious nature of being, overcame all phases of sickness and sin. He saw perfection as natural and imperfection as illegitimate. He knew that imperfection had no real cause, and therefore its seeming manifestation could be eliminated by understanding that God, divine Love, is the one perfect cause. In his own experience he found refuge in Truth from all attempts of error to harm him. His realization of the facts of spiritual being enabled him to overcome all phases of error and to rise above the experience of the crucifixion and the grave. So we, through the realization of the fact of harmonious being, can overcome every aggressive suggestion, and dwell continuously "in the secret place of the most High."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © John Erith, F. I. B. P., F. R. P. S., London

"SEA FOAM": *Exhibited in the London Salon of Photography, 1943*

"SEA FOAM" is a print of unusual brilliance and originality. It has about it something of the quality of a lump of glass, with its almost metallic depths and sparkling high lights. Millions of tiny air bubbles have, under heavy weather conditions, been threshed and carded into fleecy wisps of foam, as the sea has tossed and pounded against some resisting body. One feels the imponderable weight of water on which the spume floats with a pearl-like luster, and the forward surge, as the swell creams over on itself and pulls back to surge forward again.

At the time when the picture was taken, the weather had apparently abated and the photographer has cleverly caught the lift of the swell suggested by the frothy suds riding lightly in the trough.

ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πόσον θαυμάσιον εἶναι νὰ δύναται εἷς νὰ ἀποσύρεται ἀπὸ τὴν ἔντασιν καὶ ταραχὴν εἰς "τὴν σκέπην τοῦ Ὑψίστου" (Ψαλμοὶ 91:1). Εἰς "τὴν σκέπην" ταύτην—τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀντίληψιν τῆς ὑπάρξεως—ὁ εἰλικρινὴς Χριστιανὸς εἶναι ἤρεμος καὶ ἄφοβος. Γνωρίζει ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ἔχει κάμῃ τὸν Κύριον καταφύγιόν του, κακὸν δὲν δύναται νὰ τὸν πλήξῃ.

Ὁ Ψαλμογράφος λέγει (ἐδάφιον 2): "Θέλω λέγει πρὸς τὸν Κύριον, Σὺ εἶσαι καταφυγή μου, καὶ φρούριόν μου: Θεός μου ἐπ' Αὐτὸν θέλω ἐλπίζει." Ὅλοι δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν καταφύγιον ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον τοῦ κακοῦ διὰ τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸν Θεόν, μὲ τὸ νὰ μανθάνουν περὶ τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας Του. Ἡ εἰλικρινὴς μελέτη τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἱκανώνει ἕνα νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ ἴδῃ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ, πάντοτε ἀσφαλὴς εἰς τοὺς φιλοστόργους βραχίονάς Του.

Πόσον καθαρὰ ἠννόει ὁ Δαβὶδ τὴν παντοπροσιτότητα τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Θεοῦ! Ἂν καὶ ὁ γίγας ἦτο βαρέως ὡπλισμένος, ὁ Δαβὶδ δὲν ἐφοβεῖτο. Εἶπε (Σαμουὴλ Α' 17:45), "Ἐγὼ . . . ἔρχομαι ἐναντίον σου ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου τῶν δυνάμεων." Ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι τὸ ὄνομα, ἢ ὁ χαρακτήρ, τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑπερνικᾷ πᾶσαν πλάνην.

Αὐτὸ ποὺ ἐφαίνετο νὰ εἶναι μεγάλη δύναμις τοῦ Γολιὰθ κατεβλήθη ὑπὸ τοῦ μικροῦ νεαροῦ ποιμένος ὡπλισμένου μὲ μίαν σφενδόνην. Οὕτω σήμερον, αὐτοὶ ποὺ πολεμοῦν μὲ τὸ μέρος τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς δύνανται ἐπίσης νὰ ἀποδείξουν ὅτι ἡ προσβολὴ δὲν ἔχει πραγματικὴν δύναμιν. Ὁ Δαβὶδ εἶπε, "Τοῦ Κυρίου εἶναι ἡ μάχη" (ἐδάφ. 47), καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἐπίσης, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἴδωμεν αὐτό. Δυνάμεθα νὰ κατανοήσωμεν ὅτι ὅλη ἡ δύναμις ποὺ ὑπάρχει, εἶναι μὲ τὸ μέρος αὐτῶν ποὺ ἵστανται μὲ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν: καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἡ Ἀρχὴ εἶναι ἡ μόνη Ζωὴ καὶ νοημοσύνη, πρέπει νὰ νικήσῃ. Ἀδιάφορον τί μέγεθος τὸ κακὸν ἔχει ἀναλάβῃ, δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ φοβηθῶμεν. Ἡ πεποίθησις ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀληθείας μᾶς ὑποστηρίζει καὶ προστατεύει σήμερον καθὼς ἐπροστάτευσεν ἐκείνους οἵτινες ἔζων κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς τῆς Βίβλου.

Ὅταν ὁ Σαοὺλ καὶ ἄλλοι προσεπάθησαν νὰ ὑποδείξουν εἰς τὸν Δαβὶδ τὸν κίνδυνον ποὺ θὰ ἀντεμετώπιζε πηγαίνων νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ τὸν γίγαντα Γολιάθ, ὁ Δαβὶδ ἀφηγήθη πῶς μίαν φορὰν ἕνας λέων καὶ μία ἄρκτος, εἷχον ἔλθῃ νὰ καταστρέψουν τὸ ποίμνιον τῶν προβάτων ἅτινα ἔβοσκε, καὶ πῶς τοὺς κατενίκησε. Εἶπεν (αὐτόθι, ἐδαφ. 37), "Ὁ Κύριος ὁ ἐλευθερώσας με ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ λεόντος, καὶ ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τῆς ἄρκτου, οὗτος θέλει μὲ ἐλευθερώσει ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ Φιλισταίου τούτου."

Σήμερον, ὅταν ὁ Χριστιανὸς πολεμιστὴς ἀντιμετωπίζεται μὲ δύσκολα προβλήματα, ὅπως ὁ Δαβίδ, δύναται νὰ στραφῇ διανοητικῶς εἰς προηγουμένας περιστάσεις ὅτε ἡ πεποίθησις εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἠλευθέρωσεν ἀνθρώπους ἐκ κινδύνου καὶ μὲ διαβεβαίωσιν δύναται νὰ προχωρήσῃ, πεποιθὼς ὅτι ἡ ἰδία θεία δύναμις θὰ τὸν ἐλευθερώσῃ τώρα ἀπὸ τὴν πλάνην ποὺ τὸν ἀντιμετωπίζει.

Πολλοὶ μελεταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἔχουν εὕρῃ παρηγορίαν καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον, ὅταν κάποια φάσις κακοῦ ἠπείλει, εἰς τοὺς τῆς Mary Baker Eddy λόγους τῆς φιλοστόργου διαβεβαιώσεως εἰς τὴν σελίδα 152 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα): "Οὕτω θεμελιωμένοι ἐπὶ τῆς πέτρας τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὅταν ἡ καταιγὶς καὶ ἡ θύελλα κτυποῦν ἐναντίον τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς τούτου θεμελίου, σεῖς, ἀσφαλῶς προφυλαγμένοι εἰς τὸν ἰσχυρὸν πύργον τῆς ἐλπίδος, τῆς πίστεως καὶ τῆς Ἀγάπης, εἶσθε οἱ νεοσσοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ· καὶ Αὐτὸς θὰ σᾶς κρύψῃ εἰς τὰ πτερά Του μέχρις ὅτου παρέλθῃ ἡ καταιγίς. Εἰς τὸν λιμένα Του τῆς Ψυχῆς δὲν εἰσέρχεται στοιχεῖον τῆς γῆς νὰ ἐκβάλῃ τοὺς ἀγγέλους, νὰ συγήσῃ τὴν ὀρθὴν ἔμφυτον ἀντίληψιν ἥτις σὲ ὁδηγεῖ ἀσφαλῶς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν μηδαμινότητα τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ μᾶς δεικνύει ὅτι αἱ ἀξιώσεις του ἐγείρονται ἀπὸ τὴν ψευδῆ δοξασίαν ὅτι ἡ ζωὴ καὶ ἡ νοημοσύνη εἶναι ὑλικαί· ἐνῷ ὁ Θεός, τὸ Πνεῦμα, εἶναι ὑπέρτατος, ἡ μόνη Ζωή, οὐσία, καὶ νοημοσύνη. Ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου—ὅτι εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ τέλειος, ὡς ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ—ἐλευθερώνει ἕνα ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασίαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ἔχει δύναμιν, καὶ τὸν ἱκανώνει νὰ προχωρήσῃ ἠρέμως καὶ ἀφόβως.

Μανθάνομεν ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ ὅτι ἵνα ὑπερνικήσωμεν τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας φάσεις τῆς πλάνης, ἡ σκέψις μας πρέπει νὰ πληρωθῇ μὲ τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ· πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι εἶναι ἡ μόνη Ζωή, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τὸ ἀγαπητὸν Του τέκνον.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ἐννοῶν τὴν ἁρμονικὴν φύσιν τῆς ὑπάρξεως, κατενίκησε πάσας τὰς φάσεις τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ ἁμαρτίας. Εἶδε τὴν τελειότητα ὡς φυσικὴν καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ὡς ἄνομον. Ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι ἡ ἀτέλεια δὲν εἶχε πραγματικὴν αἰτίαν, καὶ συνεπῶς ἡ φαινομένη ἐκδίλωσίς της ἠδύνατο νὰ ἐξαλειφθῇ διὰ τῆς νοήσεως ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, εἶναι ἡ μόνη τελεία αἰτία. Εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του πεῖραν εὗρε καταφύγιον εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, ἀπὸ πάσας τὰς ἀποπείρας τῆς πλάνης νὰ τὸν βλάψῃ. Ἡ κατανόησίς του τῶν γεγονότων τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως τὸν ἱκάνωσε νὰ ὑπερνικήσῃ πάσας τὰς φάσεις τῆς πλάνης καὶ νὰ ἐγερθῇ ὑπεράνω τῆς πείρας τῆς σταυρώσεως καὶ τοῦ τάφου. Οὕτω ἡμεῖς, διὰ τῆς κατανοήσεως τοῦ γεγονότος τῆς ἁρμονικῆς ὑπάρξεως, δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑπερνικῶμεν πᾶσαν ἐπιθετικὴν ὑποβολήν, καὶ νὰ κατοικῶμεν διηνεκῶς "εἰς τὴν σκέπην τοῦ Ὑψίστου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As the Days Pass

The shimmer of summer across the plain
was as lithe as the wind in fields of grain;
and the bright, hard bowl of the crystal sky
was glazed with a sheen of eternity.

But that landscape swam in oceans of light
and the tide of that day soon ebbed from sight.
And now as the days grow small and pass,
the mind embraces a blade of grass.

ROBERT WISTRAND

A Paradise for Artists

THE BOOKS of travel dealing with Sicily are few in comparison with those which tell of other lands, and not many Americans discover, unaided, the paradise they omit from their itineraries. . . .

But song and story are not necessary to invest the natural scenery with its full share of beauty and importance. The Sicilian Apennines, like forked lightning, zig-zag sharply down from the northeast corner to the central southern shore—the rugged, cloud-piercing backbone of the island. Greek temples, great golden honeycombs of myth and history, tower up from the hilltop and swale of emerald spangled with the gold of spurge and buttercup, splashed with the impish fiery tongues of countless poppies; bright groves of orange, lemon, citron, almond and carob trees in both fruit and flower scent the air with almost overpowering sweetness; broad brown fields bear acres of the dull green prickly pears; an occasional huge plot of ground newly plowed, with moist red furrows, waits open-lipped, to receive seed or shoot; and everywhere, acre upon acre, extend the vineyards, low-trellised and green, till from a height the country that the gods loved looks like a huge crazy quilt, folded and rumpled and vivid, dropped from the finisher's hand and left lying where it fell.

Picturesque towns on the very tips of inaccessible crags, walled about and defended by Nature, give perfect pictures of isolation. Other towns, white cities springing up from the golden sands of the African sea, coquette with the emerald waves that lap hungrily at their very doors. . . .

It is Aetna that makes Taormina an artist's paradise. Travelers and artists alike come for a brief glimpse or a sketch of Aetna, return again and again, or perchance find the fascination of hoary crown and delicate lights and shades so irresistible they settle down in the volcano's shadow and remain for years, proclaiming Taormina to be the rarest beauty spot in creation.

One of the American artists who came twenty years ago and has never been able to tear himself away from the thrall of the great cold peak, shows his studies of its moods, a great stack of marvelous water colors made at dawn, at noon, at sunset, at every hour of the day or night, with every whimsical effect cloud or sun or shadow could give as he sat at his easel in a white-walled garden with the perpetually beautiful before him as a model. Perhaps the most remarkable contrasts are from a perfect moonlight night to a clear dawn the next morning. All night the moon, sailing in solemn round overhead, tints the peak's snowy shoulders with a faint greenish tinge that makes it the wraith of a volcano. A little before four o'clock, slowly, tenderly, moon and pallid stars dwindle into spookish reflections of themselves as the sky lightens, the velvet blue of the night puckers into gelid gray, changes into pale turquoise through which majestically sail a vast fleet of enormous fluffy clouds, while Aetna rises dark and forbidding from the piana below.

Graciously a faint flush in the eastern sky increases in volume, deepens in tone; the grim pile of the volcano on the west darkens at the top, and as the ineffable pink spreads around behind it, the cone turns dead and spectral, and the thin, cottony tuft of curling smoke above the main crater eddies upward with all the seeming of steam on a foggy winter's morning. These first changes come with the measured caution of a master painter working carefully lest through some hasty stroke he spoil the effect of the tone picture to come. The light spreads. Neither camera nor pen can keep pace with the instantaneous transformations on every side. The vast crimson-coppery disc sails slowly up in majesty to eye the little world of Taormina from behind the inky green shoulder of the Greek Theatre's hill. The upper edges of the clouds turn pink and silver; the lower, soft salmon pink, saffron, orange, gold. It is day!—From "Vistas in Sicily," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (New York: McBride.)

Pathfinder of the Seas

MUCH OF OUR early knowledge of the prevailing winds and currents of the oceans was a product of the researches of Matthew F. Maury, an American naval officer. . . . In 1841 he was placed in charge of the depot of charts and instruments which later grew into the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office. Maury then began a systematic collection of observations from seamen in order to show the prevailing winds and ocean currents.

In the stirring days of the American clipper ships and the California gold rush, sailing ships raced around the Horn, setting new records for speed by taking advantage of Maury's charts. And some of these records show that the sailing ship was not a snail in comparison with the steamship. Clipper ships could make a speed of 18 knots, and one clipper made 363 miles in 24 hours. In one year 90,000 passengers were carried to California around South America on clipper ships. The great armada which carried invasion forces to North Africa in November 1942 numbered 350 warships and 500 other ships. By comparison, during the gold rush there were at one time 500 ships in the bay at San Francisco deserted by sailors who had gone to the gold fields.

The gold rush maritime commerce was merely the most striking illustration of the value of Maury's charts. They won him an international reputation. He has been called the "Pathfinder of the Seas." Although modern ships are not dependent upon the wind for power, there is scarcely a steamship today without pilot charts, and every such chart of the U. S. Hydrographic Office bears in the margin a notation: "Founded upon the researches made in the early part of the nineteenth century by Matthew Fontaine Maury, while serving as a lieutenant in the United States Navy."—From "Weather Around the World," by IVAN RAY TANNEHILL. (Princeton: Princeton University Press.)

The Pure Ether of Nonsense

IT WOULD BE as difficult to explain nonsense to a person who does not instinctively appreciate it as it would be for Professor Einstein to demonstrate an equation in quaternions to the writer of this article. A human being has a blessed sense of nonsense, or he had not. That is the long and the short of it. This gift cannot be educated into a person who has never had it or who has lost it. Mr. Gerould Johnson's suggestion that we establish chairs of nonsense in our universities would be an interesting experiment, but not productive of tangible results.

Nonsense arises from the untrammeled mind's refusal to take the well-ordered, materialistic world too seriously. Of all minds, the child's is the most untrammeled and, consequently, the child comprehends and enjoys nonsense naturally. He sympathizes completely with A. A. Milne's little chap who always stops "half-way down the stairs" which

> Isn't up
> And isn't down.
> It isn't in the nursery,
> It isn't in the town,
> And all sorts of funny thoughts
> Run round my head:
> "It isn't really anywhere!
> It's somewhere else
> Instead!"

Some of us have retained the ability to enter into Coleridge's "temporary suspension of disbelief," which is just as important for the appreciation of nonsense, as it is for art of any other kind.

* * *

Cammaerts has pointed out that nonsense blossomed in the Victorian era and on English soil. There were sporadic examples as early as the seventeenth century: Samuel Johnson ponderously executed one little masterpiece; and Tom Hood, in spite of a propensity to punning, created as sheer an example as is to be found anywhere:

> Oh, ever thus from childhood's hour,
> I've seen my fondest hopes recede!
> I've never loved a tree or flower
> That didn't trump its partner's lead.
>
> I never nursed a dear gazelle,
> To glad me with its dappled hide,
> But when it came to know me well,
> It fell upon the buttered side—

But it was with Lear's *Nonsense Book*, in 1846, and Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, in 1865, and *Through the Looking Glass*, in 1872, that the flower of nonsense opened to its full dimension. Gilbert and Calverley were delightful successors whom we could hardly do without, but their art is tinged with cleverness and likes too well to stand off and admire itself. Real nonsense never does this. It is spontaneous, absolutely without effort. De la Mare, Milne, Chesterton, and Belloc have all trodden in the steps of their masters, each singing a delightful melody of his own, but only occasionally with the timbre of the original.

* * *

Mrs. May Lamberton Becker contends that, in America, we take our nonsense too seriously. Whether this is true or not, it is certainly evident that we have produced fewer great nonsense writers than has England. There was Field with his "Dinkey Bird," and Riley with his "Lugubrious Whing Whang"; and there was, of course, the lovable Charles E. Carryl whose *The Admiral's Caravan* and *Davy and the Goblin* will never lose their popularity. But, when we come down to these later years, we find too much sheer smartness. So-called nonsense verse of today, especially in America, sparkles but does not glow; is sophisticated, but not nonsensical. Lear never would have written:

> There was a young lady of Rio
> Who tried to play Handel's Grand Trio.
> But her skill was so scanty
> She played it *andante*
> Instead of *allegro con brio!*

You laugh at the *cleverness* of the author in manipulating his rhymes and meters; the nonsense element is almost entirely subordinated. Gelett Burgess has done more than any other contemporary American writer to keep the flag of nonsense flying. To have created the "Goops" is alone a masterpiece. But, also, he has to a certain degree retained the ability of Lear and Carroll to make a perfectly commonplace observation as if it were the most important thing under the sun.

> I'd rather have fingers than toes.
> I'd rather have ears than a nose,
> And as for my hair,
> I'm glad it's all there.
> I'll be awfully sad when it goes.

* * *

But the reader must not conclude that the only value of nonsense is the entertainment it offers. There is far more to it than this. It is a definite literary form "with its chief purpose to provide an escape from reality." It is not what the Oxford Dictionary claims, "absurd or meaningless words or ideas, foolish or extravagant arrangement . . . that one disapproved of." Its great importance is that it turns values and classes upside down, giving us a new point of view and refreshing our outlook. Also it stimulates our imagination by discovering and bringing forward the incongruities in us and around us. When we are beset on all sides by figures and what Will Rogers called "a government crossed with the alphabet," it is a relief to go back to the

> Land across the sea,
> Where the Dinkey-bird is singing
> In the Amfalula tree.

If the world becomes upset around us, it is refreshing to remember the picture of the Hatter and the March Hare trying to cram the Dormouse into the teapot.

* * *

If you ever try to write or talk pure nonsense, you will know what De Quincey meant when he said: "Any man can talk sense; can he talk nonsense?" and what our modern authority, Burgess Johnson, means when he insists that he cannot get to know his neighbor, Jones, if the latter's conversation "consists of a succession of exact truths" half so well as if he "says something which means nothing at all."

You can't tell, you know: it may be that we ourselves are upside down and the topsy-turvydom we seem to discern in nonsense may be the correct position!

> I saw a chubby little boy a-standing on his head.
> It puzzled me to see him laugh (his face was very red).
> I bade him stand as people should. He clapped his feet instead.
> "You look so funny right side up, I have to laugh," he said.

PAUL MOWBRAY WHEELER

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

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Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1943

Guerrillas and Saboteurs Weaken Foundations of Fortress Europe

Sweden Offers Its Help In Rehabilitating Europe

Government officially proposes to participate in United Nations plan both in relief and reconstruction especially in heavy tool and machine equipment —Evidently expects early capitulation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—As the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference delegates gather here, the Swedish Government is seeking to identify itself and its postwar interests more closely with the United Nations' cause by offering to make substantial contributions to European relief and reconstruction.

Sweden wishes to obtain favorable treatment for its own economic and political interests at the Allies peace table. Simultaneously, the Swedish move to increase its already substantial relief contributions, when peace is declared, represents the sincere wish of the Swedish people, who have largely escaped the destructions of war, to help with the postwar rehabilitation.

The first enlargement of Swedish relief efforts is represented by the recently announced plan of Sweden's Foreign Minister, Ernst Wigforss, to establish a special Government Relief Commission working closely with the Swedish Foreign Office and financed by an initial appropriation of 100,000,000 kroner.

The Stockholm Goverment announced this program in the Swedish Parliament. It has also taken the significant step of having the Swedish Minister to Washington, Wollmar Bostrom, summon Washington news correspondents to the Legation here so that the Swedish purposes might be carefully explained to the American press.

Thinks Also in Trade

Sweden is thinking not alone of feeding hungry peoples, but of using its not inconsiderable industrial plant to produce machine tools and other equipment needed for the economic rehabilitation of war-torn nations. That Sweden is thinking along such postwar lines now is further evidence of how completely this neutral country is counting on a speedy Allied victory in Europe.

Sweden, it is declared, would direct its relief efforts in the first instance to its neighboring countries of the north. The sympathies of the Swedes lie strongly with these war-devastated neighbors. Coincidentally, Sweden is anxious to re-establish war-sundered ties with Norway, Finland and Denmark and do whatever is possible to re-establish a Scandinavian unity of interests.

Foreign Minister Wigforss proposes that over-all Swedish relief activities be planned in collaboration with "international relief organizations." This is taken in Washington to indicate that Sweden hopes eventually to be an associate, if not a member, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Organization which is to be established in special ceremonies tomorrow in Washington, and which will hold an opening conference at Atlantic City this week

Sweden is putting its case before the victorious nations. Its Washington envoy, Mr. Bostrom, stressed to his press conference here Sweden's anxiety over its postwar foreign trade and shipping. Three-fourths of Sweden's foreign trade has been lost by war, while one-fourth to one-third of its national income is now going into armaments. Mr. Bostrom stressed that Sweden would require imports of raw materials for both farm and factory.

Depends on Foreign Imports

Mr. Bostrom offered to the press these words of Foreign Minister Wigforss:

"It is clear that Sweden's possibilities to render effective assistance to war stricken countries will to a large extent depend on imports to Sweden during the postwar period. The extent to which Sweden will be able to offer exports of steel, machine tools and other iron products will depend on her possible imports of coal and coke, scrap iron and certain iron and steel products, such as beams and plates, metal alloys and machinery.

"The question of food exports is of a special nature. Sweden has been compelled to ration strictly her food supplies. Unless her own food situation improves, it can hardly be expected that Sweden after the war will be able to sustain a permanent export of substantial quantities of food."

Sweden will require increased imports of fertilizers and fodder as well as industrial raw materials, it was made clear.

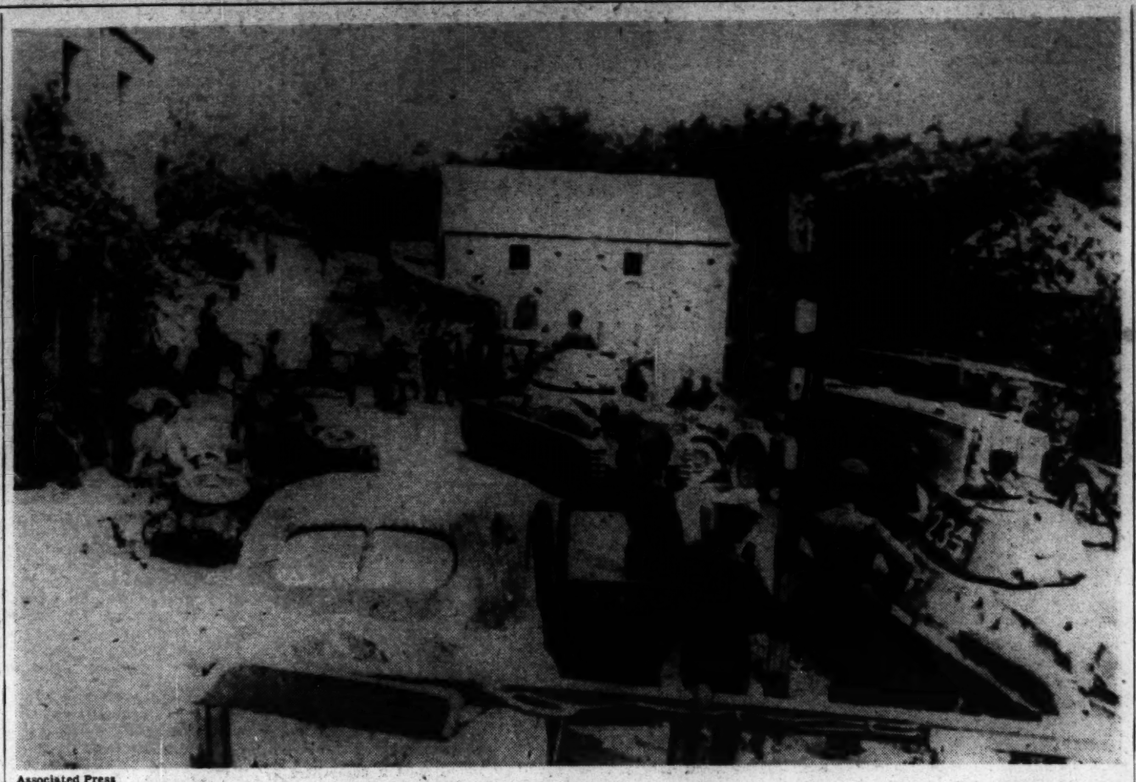
Mr. Bostrom announced, however, that Sweden is in a position to make one-time deliveries, usable as "first-aid" relief, immediately upon cessation of hostilities, some food stockpiles having been stored up as reserves in case Sweden went to war. He further cited a Swedish "Gallup Poll" in which the majority of Swedes voted a willingness to submit to much stricter rationing if this would permit them to share their food supplies with hungry peoples.

Has Been Big Help

That Sweden already has done a tremendous job in aiding European victims of war is indicated by Swedish relief figures which show that this small nation has contributed $253,000,000 in relief to the peoples of Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and Greece since the war began.

To understand these figures properly it must be realized that, translated in America's proportions, they would mean that every person in every American family had given about $20 for cash relief and made a like contribution of labor, clothing and food valued at another $20; or that the United States had contributed more than $5,000,000,000 for humanitarian aid to foreign countries.

The chief Swedish relief groups have been the Red Cross; the save the children; the society for aid to Finnish children, Swedish aid to Norway; the Norden Association, the Y. M. C. A. and several ministering to France, Belgium and Holland. So many different "benefit pins" have been sold in Sweden that some Swedes could put on as many pins as Marshal Goering has medals. The Swedish Minister of Finance, in his statement to Parliament, stressed the general desire of the Swedish Red Cross and sister organizations to prepare for a still larger Swedish participation in postwar relief activities.



Associated Press

Against Forces Like These the Guerrillas War

From their hiding places in the mountains of German-held lands the courageous fighters in the cause of freedom keep up a persistent battle to whittle down the strength of the Reich and its satellites to prepare the way for the day when the main Allied armies come to invade Europe in force. This picture shows German tanks rolling along on a mountain road of the Dalmatian coastal area.

Tide of Unrest Surges From Italy to Norway

Caviglia reported ready to lead Italian partisans in fight for freedom against Nazis.

Guerrillas grow bolder in fight on Germans in France, Holland, and Denmark.

ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 8 (AP)—Marshal Pietro Caviglia, Italian hero of World War I and noted Leftist who never embraced Fascism, has taken to the hills and is ready to lead Italian partisans in a fight for freedom, informants from German-occupied Italy said today.

This information was the first word about Marshal Caviglia since the Germans occupied Rome and the Fascists issued a surprising announcement that the marshal had placed himself at the disposal of the German command and the Mussolini puppet regime.

Frontier informants said that Marshal Caviglia as well as Gen. Alessandro Pirzio-Biroli, veteran of the Italian Ethiopian and Albanian campaigns, have no intention of participating in Mussolini's Fascist regime; on the contrary, they are in hiding and will fight with Italian partisans against the Germans.

Summary Trials

Meanwhile reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, said assassinations of Fascists and sabotage against German forces have increased to such an extent in Northern Italy that the Fascist Party Secretary, Alessandro Pavolini, has ordered summary trials and executions of the "moral instigators" as well as those directly responsible.

Establishment of a special Fascist tribunal on the spot within 24 hours after each case to try those responsible was ordered.

A Milan dispatch to La Suisse in Geneva said Italian partisan activities were so widespread they indicated a "well-organized plan of civil war."

The Fascist press Nov. 6 announced a series of attacks, including:

Series of Incidents

Killing of two Fascist militiamen at Brescia by a bomb thrown into their barracks.

Assassination of the local party vice-secretary at Pisano in Istria.

Slaying of another party member, Giuseppe Lecchi, head of an important commercial house, killed in the street at Milan.

Explosion in a machine factory at Castellanza, near Stresa, which killed four and wounded six.

Street fighting between civilians and Fascists at Turin.

The arrest of Luigi Federzoni, a member of the Fascist Grand Council who voted to unseat Mussolini, also was reported in a Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Reports of sabotage, assassinations, and increasingly daring guerrilla operations came from France, Holland, and Denmark and the Nazis, preparing for an uprising in Norway, were said to be erecting street barricades.

In France, guerrillas attacked seven town halls in a two-day period, seizing ration cards and police records of suspected workers while another band encircled a village near Valenciennes and wounded two gendarmes in a gun battle, according to reports reaching Madrid from within France.

A paper factory was said to have been burned at Rouen and several collaborationist policemen killed by unidentified persons. In Limousin, a guerrilla force was reported to have driven back Vichy mobile reserve troops in a skirmish. From Limoges came a story of a regiment of mobile reserves returning to their base with 35 killed or missing after a clash with guerrillas.

In the north of France, guerrillas have distributed pamphlets bearing the insignia of an impudent Gallic cock and announcing that they will take no more prisoners in fighting. The manifesto threatened to match German tortures of patriots with similar treatment of prisoners in guerrilla hands.

An Oslo dispatch to the Swedish press said German police in the Norwegian Capital were preparing entrenchments in the center of the city. A thick granite protective wall 6½ feet high was said to have been erected outside the main police station.

An announcement by the German-controlled Danish Radio said a German military court in Copenhagen had sentenced two Danish workers to life imprisonment on charges of sabotage against plants working for the Germans in Esbjerg.

Seventeen other Danes were sentenced to terms ranging from two to 15 years for sabotage and printing illegal papers.

The assassination of still another Dutch Nazi was reported by Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, which also told of the freeing of several patriots from Nazi prisons, and the burning of a town hall.

The news agency, quoting a Dutch underground newspaper, said a Dutch Nazi school teacher named Borger who had aided in betraying Dutch patriots, had been shot fatally.

Italian King Saves Throne For Present

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Nov. 8 (AP)—A patchwork compromise cabinet loomed today for Italy, as King Victor Emmanuel apparently staved off an attempt to oust him from the Throne.

Advancing the theory that a political truce was necessary until the Allied Armies reach Rome, the King won a temporary reprieve from his opponents.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio saw the King twice yesterday, along with the Duke of Requarone, who administers the Royal Household.

The best available information from Court circles and the Badoglio Government Foreign Ministry spokesman gave this picture of the political situation:

Count Carlo Sforza, former Foreign Minister, still is determined to stay out of the Cabinet while the King is in power, but is not inclined to push his abdication demand until more of Italy is free and other political leaders have had a voice in the affair. He is willing to give the Badoglio Cabinet "parallel collaboration."

Count Sforza is also understood not to stand in the way of any of his supporters or political members of the six-party National Front taking Cabinet posts.

The National Front Committee in Naples, under the condition that it is clearly understood that the political truce is only a temporary measure until Rome is reached, will have some of its members take Cabinet posts under Premier Badoglio.

Among those mentioned as possible members of the Cabinet to give it a "representative" tinge were:

Conservative Leader Enrico de Nicola, who was Navy Minister in pre-Fascist cabinets.

Former Deputy Rodino, leader of the Christian Democrats. He is the son of former War Minister Giulio Rodino, who is still living.

A leader of the Communist Party whose name must remain secret for the time being, as his family is still in Rome under the German occupation and open to retaliation.

Craveri Craverl, son-in-law of Philosopher Benedetto Croce and leader of the New Action Party, also is being considered, but it is believed he is too young for a Cabinet position.

Some of those who accompanied the King to Naples last week let it be known, meanwhile, that the leaders of the six political parties, united in the National Front Committee headed by Arangio Ruiz, has been "conciliatory."

Hume and King Chat

NAPLES, Nov. 5. Delayed (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel chatted for more than an hour today with Col. Edgar Hume, Frankfort, Ky., Chief AMG Officer of the Naples district, who said "not one word of politics" was discussed during the interview.

Colonel Hume said the Monarch summoned him to the stately villa here where he had met a number of prominent Italians.

The King questioned him closely about food conditions in Naples, Colonel Hume declared, expressed gratification that AMG was getting some white bread to the Italians now and added, "We still are eating brown bread in my family."

Describing his escape from Rome at the time of the Italian armistice the King told how he fled the Capital at dawn in an automobile "with no clothes except those I was wearing," Colonel Hume reported.

Germans Seize Milan's Food and Money

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Milan, where new clashes between German troops and Italian soldiers and civilians are reported, "new life is again pulsating" amid heaps of débris, according to recent advices from German sources.

Of the 900,000 inhabitants who left the city during the first few days after the large-scale RAF raids in the middle of August nearly 500,000 reportedly have returned. Three hundred thousand persons are now living outside the city and travel in daily for work, writes a correspondent of the German Transocean News Agency.

However, he failed to add that the entire transport system is in complete chaos. On the main railway lines only two or three trains run daily, stopping at all stations without the slightest attempt at punctuality. People in Milan are saying that soon passenger trains will run twice weekly.

The streets have been cleared of débris which is now piled high everywhere at the street corners and on the pavements. Trolleys are running again. Ninety per cent of the window panes and shop windows have been smashed. Although the Germans assert that most of the stores not completely destroyed are open and doing business again, all stores on Via Venti Settembre were closed recently by the occupation authorities to facilitate the work of the German requisition squads.

Restaurants are open again and are being well patronized. Office space is extremely limited due to the widespread destruction. Administration offices, banks, lawyers, and physicians share accommodation. Swiss and German reports state that 60 per cent of the city's dwelling houses are unfit for habitation and that the reconstruction of the city will probably take years. Architects are busy drawing reconstruction plans and it is said that due to the iron shortage Milan will become a "city of marble."

Helping as Farmhands

Civilian life is administrated by the German Consulate General at Milan which is also the headquarters of the Gestapo. The seat of the German Command is the Hotel Regina on Via Santa Margherita where pedestrians may not walk on the pavement, but only in the middle of the street.

The Germans claim that unemployment is hardly noticeable because most of the unemployed have been evacuated to rural districts where they are assisting as farmhands. In the meanwhile, German sappers are working day and night to dismantle important war plants which are transported piecemeal to southeast Austria. Workers employed at the Breda aircraft works in the Milan district reportedly already have been shipped to Austria under the supervision of the German Armed Forces.

German requisitioning has assumed almost fantastic proportions. A recent eyewitness account published in the Swiss newspaper Libera Stampa of Lugano described a typical scene which had occurred on Via Venti Settembre one afternoon in mid-October. A 17-year-old youth presented himself at the door of a villa. With scant courtesy he exhibited a card authorizing him to requisition furniture which he thought necessary for his mandatories and immediately transported them to another villa after signing the list of objects with an illegible pencil scrawl.

In Milan the Germans requisitioned all villas at 24 hours' notice. The orders were precise: "Everything must be left in place: furniture, linen, silver, carpets, pictures, etc." Much stolen furniture has already been shipped to the Reich. There is hardly any rolling stock left in the railway yards of the Milan area. Everything reportedly has already crossed the Alps.

Heavy Requisitions

The Hotels Suisse et Metropole, San Gottardo, Firenze, and Albergo Barchetta in Como and the Grand Hotel Villa d'Este in Cernobbio had to be evacuated at 24 hours notice, in some cases 48 hours, and part of them are being used to house German soldiers from Milan who leave the city every evening. If the number of beds is insufficient, additional owners have to sleep on the ground.

In Milan there is no decent hotel which has not been requisitioned. Even the optician's shop Vigano on Piazza Cadorna is occupied and sales have to take place on the second and third floors. In Como perhaps more than in Milan German soldiers are never seen walking through the streets, but always driving around in Italian automobiles.

Eyewitnesses have seen whole trains being loaded with medical material taken from stores of the Milan Military Hospital. The big textile plants have had to place their entire stocks at the disposal of the German authorities.

The Germans claim that the food situation in the city is "relatively good" since the hinterland supplies abundant fruits and vegetables. However, even if the German claims should be true, it is obvious that they do not tell the whole story since reliable information has reached Switzerland to the effect that butter, fats, salami, pigs, and livestock are generally requisitioned in great quantities and abundantly consumed, even wasted. Rice has been carried away in whole trainloads. In order not to lose time, as the Germans are working frantically, rice is now being taken even husked.

Food Prices Inflated

Due to German confiscations many kinds of food have disappeared completely from the market and those left have become so expensive as to make it impossible for the average person to make the necessary purchases. The Como paper Provincia di Como recently expressed serious apprehension for the coming winter in view of the danger of epidemics among the impoverished and undernourished population.

Normal store prices have increased tremendously. A pound of rice costs 15 lire against 1 lira before the war, a pound of butter or cheese 100 lire against 5 lire in prewar days. The monthly potato ration alone absorbs half of the monthly wages of the average working class family. The Provincia di Como states that most persons spend all their savings on food and have to sell furniture and jewelry to avoid hunger.

In addition, the general money shortage has compelled factories and commercial establishments to pay only 25 per cent of the wages in cash and the balance in checks which the banks, however, cannot honor due to the money shortage. A large part of the population is therefore unable to spend more than one fourth of the normal income on food. In this connection it seems noteworthy that heavily armed Blackshirt detachments recently confiscated 50,000,000 lire in several Milan banks.

The Fascists have not been able to win popular support. Three Milan papers—Il Sole, L'Ambrosiano, and Il Pomeriggio—had to cease publication due to their lukewarm support of the Fascist cause.

Meanwhile, the new Fascist Tribunal which will try the 149 prominent Fascists accused of collaboration with the Badoglio Government has been set up at Seregno, about 20 miles north of the city.

Austrian Deserters Reported in Italy

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

Referring to a recent Rome radiocast ordering Italians to report the presence of German deserters to Nazi military authorities, BBC recalled that "some time ago the Swiss paper Libera Stampa reported that many Austrian and Bavarian soldiers deserted in Italy with the aid of Italian officials."

The radiocast continued: "The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet also reported that discipline is more and more slackening among Austrian soldiers in Northern Italy."

Escaped Allied-Prisoner Army Roams Italy Behind Nazi Lines

The following uncensored article regarding conditions in German-occupied Italy was written for the Associated Press by Gunnar D. Kumlien, Chief Correspondent in Rome for the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen, who traveled by truck, train, and airplane to return to Stockholm with the story.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (AP)—Thousands of American, British, and Indian war prisoners who escaped after the Italian armistice now are making their way southwards from Rome to meet the Allied armies as they near the Capital.

They are part of "the ghost army" which is adding immeasurably to German problems in occupied Italy.

In the wild Abruzzi Mountains south of Rome, the most mixed, cosmopolitan army which this war has seen roams almost at will. It consists of masses of Italian officers and soldiers who prefer to hide in the forest as guerrillas to being drafted into an Italian army which the Germans are trying to recruit, and thousands of Indian prisoners of war, once interned in a camp near Avezzano, 80 miles east of Rome, American, British, Canadian, and Australian prisoners.

The presence of these hostile bands is forcing the Germans to stick to the highways, not daring to penetrate the bush-covered mountain slopes.

A few days before I left Rome, I had an urgent errand in a small Abruzzian village, 50 miles southeast of Rome. I went directly to a German officer who had commandeered a home where some of my friends in Rome had intended to live. I was struck by the "civilian-official" air with which he received me, instead of the usual abrupt military behavior of German officers, especially when they are in the field.

But there was a reason—the commander was Austrian, as were most of the soldiers.

"Tell your friends who are going to live here that they need not fear the Americans when they come," he said. "The Americans are gentlemen and very decent people. We can assure you that after fighting against them as soldiers we learned to respect them as soldiers."

Later I talked with German soldiers on the village square about Salerno. One Westphalian, shuddering, said, "It was hell."

He wouldn't say any more.

Another said he had not been home in four years.

A third said: "The fighting around Naples was nothing compared with the torture of knowing my family is in one of the most-bombed German cities and that my relatives cannot be evacuated because they work in a war idustry."

Mass Break-Out

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Nov. 8—The break-out of 2,000 British prisoners from a camp in Italy and the escape from German hands of about 1,200 of them was described today in a British radiocast.

"A correspondent in Algiers has described today how about 2,000 British Empire troops broke out from an enemy prison camp in Italy in one of the biggest mass-escape attempts in history," the radiocast said. "The break-out was timed to take place while German guards were taking over from the Italians. The plan worked almost perfectly. About 800 of the escaping troops were recaptured, but most of the remainder succeeded in making their way to Allied lines.

"The escape took place on Sept. 12. Since then, the men have been reporting at various localities in almost a steady stream."

Bid to Deserters

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Nov. 8—The Belgian "underground" has developed a special technique to stimulate disintegration of the German Army, Belgian Government circles disclosed.

It consists of providing German soldiers with civilian clothes, hiding places, and food to enable them to desert. A whispering campaign has acquainted virtually every German soldier and officer in Belgium with the fact that Belgian aid is at his disposal if he wants to desert. It is estimated that one fifth of all German deserters since last spring have been aided by Belgians.

German Prisoners Dig Escape Tunnel

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 8 (AP)—Discovery of a hidden, electrically lighted, 150-foot tunnel leading beyond the outer fence is believed to have frustrated the escape of a large number of German prisoners of war at Camp Trinidad, Lieut. Col. William S. Hannan said today.

Colonel Hannan, commanding officer of the camp, said the tunnel exit was discovered first, as the result of investigation of several recent escapes. Fully 65 feet outside the fence, it was covered with foliage growing in dirt-filled boxes which could be lifted out by men escaping, he explained.

Survey Shows Europe Plans To Strive for Better Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The nations of Europe, despite a resurgence of national sentiment evident in every country, are showing themselves willing to curb a substantial degree of sovereignty in the interests of a better peace, the Foreign Policy Association reported today in a survey of the postwar proposals now being advanced by Europe's "underground" movements.

The European nations, it found, will emerge with fairly definite ideas about their future.

This survey of "underground" decuments concerning postwar reconstruction in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia, was prepared by Winifred N. Hadsel of the Association's research staff.

The author pointed out that these postwar objectives reflect the widely differing political and social patterns of the various occupied nations, but on several points there is general agreement.

"First of all, national sentiment is everywhere on the rise and finds expression in an enhanced pride in the nation's historical traditions and confidence in their future efficacy. But many references show willingness to curb national sovereignty for the sake of maintaining peace, provided all nations do the same.

"In the programs of reform that invariably accompany sharp criticism of prewar governments, there is particular emphasis on the importance of broadening democracy to include the attainment of improved living and working conditions for all citizens.

"The approach to postwar political and social democracy taken by underground leaders in Western Europe is in marked contrast to that advocated in countries east of Germany.

"Whereas most Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French spokesmen plan to proceed within their long-established constitutional framework and to perfect social reforms already well begun in their countries before 1939, many Polish, Yugoslav, and Greek leaders believe that fundamental economic and constitutional changes must be made in their prewar regimes.

"This divergence between the countries of western and eastern Europe reflects the wide difference in the extent to which the economic and social problems of the two regions had been solved before the war. While democratic governments concerned with social advancement had long been in power along the Atlantic Seaboard, the Eastern states, with the notable exception of Czechoslovakia, were still ruled by semi-feudal dictatorships which had shown little or no concern for the social welfare of their peoples.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the postwar programs of the Eastern European "underground" movements foreshadow more radical changes after the war than those drawn up in the Western countries.

"For the great powers among the United Nations and unofficial postwar planners in this country who are forecasting the constitutions, borders, educational systems, and regional organizations the liberated nations should adopt, these program are a reminder that the aspirations of the smaller nations must be consulted if a satisfactory peace is to be achieved."

Some U. S. Diplomats Have to Spend Four Times What Government Pays

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—It's costing more every day for our diplomats to live the way United States diplomats should.

The State Department discloses, for example, in a report on the relation of envoys' rental allowances to their rental costs, that Minister Alexander Kirk, at Cairo, pays $12,588 a year in excess of his $3,000 allowance.

"In Cairo," said the Department in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public yesterday, "it would be impossible to get quarters that a chief of mission should occupy within the $3,000 limit, or anything like it. Our Minister is well housed but there are not many people in the service who could pay that price."

Others paying in excess of their rental allowances are Ambassadors Winant and Biddle in London, Minister Lane in Bogota, Minister Wadsworth in Beirut, Ambassador Norweb in Lima, Minister Johnson in Stockholm and Minister Harrison in Berne.

The department takes the view that general economic trends are responsible for the rocketing rentals, one example of which is the 7,000 per cent increase in China over prewar levels.

U. S. Asked to Keep Mandated Islands

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8 (AP)—Advocating United States control over mandated islands in the Pacific "for perpetuity," Sen. Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia yesterday declared "it is unthinkable that we surrender our naval and air bases and face the prospect of shedding more blood if our boys have to take them back again."

"I have been criticized as an imperialist for contending that we should take over those mandated islands in the Pacific for perpetuity," said Senator Russell. "I want to collaborate closely with our allies and I'm an optimist in thinking it can be done.

"If that's imperialism, I'm guilty," he declared.

Latin-American Nations Find Italian Shift No Big Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Because all except one broke with the Axis, South American governments have been spared diplomatic problems arising from the Italian change of sides. Argentina, the exception, also negotiated the corner easily, almost imperceptibly, because the resident representative, a loyal servant of his King, obeyed the orders of the Badoglio Government.

That the Italian heart was not in Mussolini's conflict with the United Nations was well evident in South America. There are more than 1,000,000 Italian-born and approximately 500,000 of straight Italian descent in the Latin republics, and where these have voiced their political opinions, 95 per cent can be said to have favored the democratic side at all times in the struggle, whether the military outlook was gloomy or roseate.

The immigrants and their families have been absorbed in the national life of these countries, acquiring higher living standards and soon cutting contacts with the Mediterranean homeland. Similarities of language, religion, and culture have hastened assimilation, frequently accomplished in the first generation.

Hard Workers

These millions of Italians, running textile factories and "almacens" in the towns, and working on "chacras," "eestancias," and plantations in southern hinterlands, have never really been considered aliens or belligerents anywhere. It would have been almost fantastic to search for totalitarian apostles and enemy agents of espionage and sabotage among these hard-working people. So the South American governments, in their wisdom and following a North American example, without exception, left them alone.

Suspects existed only among the small banking and overseas trading communities whose business depended on official connections or whose activities were subject to scrutiny and pressure from Rome and Berlin. Here, of course, the Anglo-American "blacklists" had to be applied, and the southern governments, as and when they broke off diplomatic relationships, were compelled to be vigilant. There were very few cases calling for deportation of Italians, however. One of the biggest batches was from Santiago, Chile. It consisted chiefly of unrepentant Fascist officials or residents with too many Nazi entanglements.

It was seldom necessary to take any punitive action. Naturally, all diplomatic officers were expelled, excepting in Argentina, and in all but a few cases where German money talked, Italian newspapers and other community mediums soon dropped the little war propaganda they carried. Actually, the bulk of the Italians read their news in the Spanish language, in the leading organs of democratic expression.

Some officially sponsored newspapers in the Italian language lingered, particularly in Buenos Aires, a city with 500,000 Italians among its population, but these organs never circulated more than a few thousand copies. One paper, Il Mattino d'Italia, swayed to and fro during the exciting days of Mussolini's collapse, the unconditional surrender and the changing of fighting sides, and lost virtually all its circulation.

Little Interference Now

Since the removal of German diplomatic and consular officials, and of their own, the Italian residents in the towns have had little or no interference, and what little dissension there may have been among them has disappeared.

Some difficulties were reported in Lima, Peru, where Italian elements are enthroned higher in the business world, especially banking, than in other southern centers, but there was never any doubt as to the sympathies of the majority.

When war was declared on Germany by Marshal Badoglio, an appeal appeared in the Peruvian daily El Comercio from the Asociacion Italia Libre. It called on all Italian residents to forget their differences and rally around the Government of national union, expressing the opinion that identification with the fighting cause of the United Nations would wipe out the shame and dishonor brought by Fascism.

Constrasting with the Peruvian message was that of the Free Italians in Argentina, who have emphasized the need for cleansing the present Badoglio regime, admittedly only temporary in character, and asking that preparations be commenced for the early formation of a truly democratic government for Italy. They gladly gave their support to the policy of war against Germany but guarantees for the permanent democratization of Italy were insisted on also.

Famous Skating Team Grows

Associated Press

Little Susie Mapes Makes Debut

Wearing ice skates for the first time, 13-month-old Susie Mapes makes her debut on ice with her parents and brothers, who are featured in the ice show, "Stars on Ice," at the Center Theater, New York City. Holding Susie is her mother, Evelyn Chandler. Behind, left to right, are: Bruce Mapes, Jerry Mapes, and Bruce Mapes, Jr.

Flashes of Humor Ease Tension Of Race Topics at Negro Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When Negro leaders from all parts of the United States can meet together and discuss racial discriminations with deep seriousness, and yet punctuate those discussions with spontaneous jokes and good humor—it augurs well for the solution of the Negro's problems. It promises well, in fact, for the peace of the whole world — for better understanding between all minority and majority groups.

More than 100 Negro leaders sat in a hall here recently at the National Urban League's thirty-third annual meeting. There were a few white persons present, too—members of the League—newspaper reporters and some others.

A Negro leader from Baltimore sat next to a Negro leader from Los Angeles. Boston's Negroes were represented, and there were leaders from New York, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Detroit, Saint Paul, Atlanta, Richmond Va., and Lincoln, Neb., New Orleans, and Grand Rapids, Mich. They represented capital, labor, the religious, the educational and the industrial world. Their discussion—how to cure conditions that lead to race riots, how to bring about more understanding between the white and Negro races, how to give the Negro opportunity for better education, decent housing and neighborhoods, jobs.

Care in Voting Advised

Someone proposed that mayors of cities be asked to appoint interracial committees to detect and remove causes of inter-racial friction. Who would make up the committee, asked another. How could you be sure the members would look impartially at the Negro's problems?

Be careful how you vote at election time, was the answer. If a mayor acts unfairly, don't vote for him.

"But," said a leader from a southern city, "we don't have the vote where I live."

Discussions grew more emphatic, and another leader said: "Supposing the Mayor of Atlanta appointed such a committee—what then?"

"Well," said the chairman of the meeting, with a broad smile, "I'd call that an achievement!" and the whole assembly laughed wholeheartedly. Tensions disappeared.

Another time housing was being discussed, and slum clearance. Sometimes when slums are cleared away, it was said, the former Negro tenants have to move far away. No homes are available to them near their old neighborhoods. New locations often bring big problems.

'Far Away' Is Six Miles

"What do you mean by 'far away'? asked the meeting's chairman.

And a second Negro popped up from the audience and said:

"That's six miles beyond where the other guy lives."

Again everyone laughed spontaneously. There was no bitterness.

When a Congress of Industrial Organizations (white) labor leader addressed the conference and in his eloquence likened the C. I. O.'s fairness toward the Negro to Moses—telling the Negroes that if they joined the C. I. O. it would, like Moses, lead them to the Land of Canaan, chuckles burst into delighted laughter. The C. I. O. speaker looked surprised, and then he, too, joined in.

When people can laugh like that, while seeking to solve serious problems, it helps to find solutions. It is considered to promise well for understanding and peace among all racial groups, the world over.

The conference here was the most constructive meeting of the kind ever held, Urban League officials said. It was not all criticism of "the other side." Self-analysis had a part. The Negro chairman of one of the sessions said:

"We've got to teach our people that if they don't want to be hated, we ourselves can't hate. Now that may be the answer to a $64 question, and your grandchildren may find the answer. It takes big people to do that, and maybe we aren't big enough yet."

But many of them are big enough, today.

N. Y. Has Best Anticrime Record In City's History During 1942

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Police, prosecuting, and judicial authorities in New York City came in for praise for the best record of crime prevention chalked up in the City's history during 1942 in a report by the Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, made public here today.

For eight "standard" crimes—murder, nonnegligent manslaughter; manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated or felonious assault; burglary; larceny; and automobile theft—New York had a much lower rate than the combined average for large cities, the Committee reported.

The report fixed the average rate for 2,119 localities with a population of 65,332,511 for these offenses at 1,487.2 for each 100,000 population; the rate for 36 large cities with populations in excess of 250,000 each and totaling 29,484,166 at 1,597.2. In New York the rate was only 432.5, it stressed.

Total offenses in the City during 1942 reached 452,079, the report said, emphasizing that most were not violations of criminal law, but minor offenses such as illegal parking and other traffic and vehicular violations. There were 42,301 offenses classified as felonies and 28,580 as misdemeanors.

"In seven of the eight major offenses, New York ranks better than the 2,119 localities," the report declared. "In the same seven the local rates are better than those of the 36 large cities. Only for manslaughter by negligence (chiefly fatalities from automobile accidents) is the New York rate higher. For this offense the local disadvantage is 134 per cent higher than the rate of the 2,119 localities and 175 per cent higher than that of the 36 cities."

Fatal Mine Explosion In West Virginia Town

NELLIS, W. Va. (AP)—A local gas explosion wrecked a section of the No. 3 mine of the American Rolling Mill Company on the night of Nov. 6, resulting in nine fatalities and injuries to two other men. Superintendent A. E. Oakley said the 11 were the only men in the mine at the time of the blast.

43 Nations Are to Sign Relief Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—At noon tomorrow the White House will be host to 44 international delegates as they sign an agreement for the first United Nations project to deal with the wake of World War II.

Representatives—including some foreign ministers—of 43 nations and the French Committee of National Liberation will sign the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement on behalf of their governments.

The first organized venture by the United Nations is designed to help starving and jobless war victims first to survive and then to regain their self-sufficiency.

President Roosevelt is expected to speak at the signatory ceremony. Wednesday morning the delegates will leave on a special train for Atlantic City, where the first meeting of the new Administration's Council will start.

At Atlantic City the delegates will elect a Director-General for UNRRA, and President Roosevelt has indicated this country would nominate Herbert H. Lehman, former head of the United States Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation and one-time Governor of New York.

As UNRRA is the first attempt by the United Nations to deal with such a large practical problem, attention will be focused on the Atlantic City meeting. If it works, UNRRA may set precedents of cooperation and accomplishment for other United Nations projects to follow.

After organizing, UNRRA is expected to turn its attention to estimating requirements and ways and means for dealing with the huge relief and rehabilitation problems it faces as the tides of war ebb and leave underfed and helpless populations behind them.

UNRRA will call for what it needs, and member countries will decide their own contributions to the world pool.

Pistol Packin' Mamas Give Indiana Go Sign

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8 (AP)—Hoosier motorists, accustomed to taking traffic directions from men, soon will start taking them from women—women who will carry pistols.

Clifford F. Becker, Chief of Police, last night announced plans to employ women, in "regulation" uniforms, to direct traffic. His plan, which he thought was the first of its kind in metropolitan areas, would relieve badly-needed men for duties elsewhere.

The first two rookies, Mrs. Artie Stockdale and Mrs. Ann Bennett, now assigned to clerical work at headquarters, will start work in a few days. They will wear uniforms of blue slacks, knee length blue jackets, Sam Browne belts, overseas caps—and will carry pistols.

Thousands Fight Fires In Southern California

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP)—Several thousand firefighters in four Southern California counties kept up a battle today to check brush and woodland blazes which Army and Federal Bureau of Investigation authorities said might be of incendiary origin.

In the Santa Monica mountains, flames swept across nearly 100 square miles, razing more than 100 dwellings. From 40,000 to 42,000 acres were blackened by some 45 other fires in San Diego, Riverside and Orange counties. No fatalities had been reported.

Optical Goods Informers' Suit Dismissed by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dismissed an "informers" suit seeking more than $40,000,000 damages from two companies accused of conspiring to sell the United States military optical instruments at noncompetitive prices.

The action was taken by the tribunal in an order affirming, by an equally divided vote, a lower court decision dismissing the litigation. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson did not participate, and the vote was four to four.

The suit was brought by two New York attorneys—Murray Bresilber and Emanuel Thebner—against th eBausch & Lomb Optical Co. of New York, and Carl Zeiss, Inc., a New York subsidiary of a German concern.

It was alleged that Bausch & Lomb and Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany, had entered into an agreement to divide the world market for the sale of military optical instruments.

All the business of the United States Government, it was claimed, was allotted to Bausch & Lomb. The German concern, when invited by the United States to bid, presented "excessive prices fixed by the American corporation," it was alleged.

This, the plaintiff attorneys asserts, caused $20,000,000 damages to the United States between 1921 and 1940. Twice that amount, plus $2,000 for teach transaction, was sought.

Dismissal of the "informers'" suit was ordered by the Federal District Court and the Federal Circuit Court at New York on the ground that there had been no "fraud" against the United States within the meaning of the statute.

Among other actions today, the court:

Agreed to review a decision by the First Federal Circuit Court which held constitutional the price-fixinf provisions of the Emergency Price Control act. The law was challenged by two Boston meat dealers convicted of selling wholesale cuts of beef at prices exceeding OPA maximums.

Held unanimously in an opinion by Associate Justice Jackson that an 1851 federal fire statute gives a shipowner complete exoneration from liability for damage to a cargo by fire.

Agreed to review a Philadelphia Circuit Court decision that a labor union member may decline to present union books and records to a grand jury on grounds they might incriminate him.

Refused to review a decision by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court sustaining an indictment charging the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. with conspiracy to "monopolize a substantial part of trade and commerce in food and food products" in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

Agreed to review litigation which the Justice Department said involved whether rate increases by public utilities should be denied as inflationary except where clearly shown to be necessary.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 337,110
1942 volume to date 244,976,434
1942 volume to date 95,912,556

Quotations on a few issues were unresolved.

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	49.2	Prev. day	49.3
Month ago	49.9	Year ago	46.8
1943 high	53.2	1943 low	41.7

Stocks Drop Further On Peace Talk

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Stocks toppled under heavy selling pressure today in one of the broadest markets of the year as speculation on an early peace in Europe revived.

Offerings attained such momentum, after a moderately irregular opening, that the high speed ticker tape for a while fell 2 minutes behind floor transactions. Losses for leaders ranged from 1 to 4 points with a few volatile issues down as much as 8. It was the most substantial relapse since last July. Dealings slowed after the initial break and, here and there, extreme setbacks were reduced near the close. Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares, one of the largest aggregates since May 10.

Short-war arguments were bolstered by the Russian sweep in the Ukraine, the Allied Italian advance, reports of increasing tension on the German home front, and news from London that brokers had posted relatively short odds against an armistice by Christmas or next February. Holders of stocks, consequently, ran to cover because of apprehension regarding possible difficulties of many companies if the conflict on the Continent should end before preparations were made for cancellation of Government contracts and general reconversion. Inflationary implications of industrial wage boosts and other bullish factors had little affect on sentiment.

Prominent in the losing ranks were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Pepsi-Cola, Loew's, American Distilling and Sears Roebuck.

Major commodities retreated. At Chicago wheat was off 7/8 to 1 7/8 cents a bushel and rye 1 3/8 to 1 7/8 lower. Cotton, in late trades, was in arrears 95 cents to $1.65 a bale.

Speculative Bonds Off

Loans of speculative rating in the bond market today suffered one of the widest declines of the year on a selling movement inspired by the break in stocks.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40	Net Ch'ge
12 Am P & L 4s 2016	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
1 Appal Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼	
45 As Elec 4½s 2024A	127	127	127	
20 As G&E 5s 50	77¾	77½	77½	
2 As GcE 5½s 57	77	77	77	
10 As G&E 5s 58	22¾	21½	21½	
5 As T&T 3½s 55 A	88¼	88	88	
1 Bell Tel Can 5s 60 C	120½	120½	120½	
12 Cen St Sv 5½s 54	103½	103½	103½	
21 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	38½	33½	33½	
31 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97½	97½	96½	
1 Cons Tract 5s 53 st	100¾	100½	100½	
21 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	112	112	112	
4 East G & F 4s 56 A	98¾	98		
6 Elec P&L 3s 2030	92¾	92¼	92¾	
4 Fla P&L 5s 54	103	102¾	102¾	
7 Gattineau Pow 3½s 69	97½	97½	97½	
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¾	98½	98½	
2 Hous Ltg & P 3½s 67	109	109	109	
11 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105¾	105¾	105¾	
1 Ill Pow&L 5s 57	102½	102½	102½	
1 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	103½	103½	103½	
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	102½	102½	102½	
12 Ind Svc 5s 53 A	103	103	103	
1 Int P Pow 7s 57E xc	94½	94½	94½	
1 Int P Sec 7s 57E xc	23½	23½	23½	
3 Int P Sec 7s 52P xc	27½	27½	27½	
3 Intern Pow 6s 62	60½	60½	60½	
45 Intern Pow 5s 57	23½	23½	23½	
2 Jer Cen P&L 3½s68	90½	89	89	
3 Midland Val 4ac 43	108¾	108¾	108¾	
1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45 A	60½	60½	60½	
10 Milw Gas Co 4½s67	102½	102½	102½	
5 NEng G&E 5s 50	104½	104½	104½	
7 N Eng G&E 5s 48	70½	69½	70	
9 N Eng G&E 5s 47	70½	70¼	70¼	
9 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	70½	69½	70	
1 N Pow Sv 5s 48	97½	97½	97¼	
5 Ohio Pow 3s 68 A	95¾	94¾	94¾	
2 Ohio Pow 3s 71	84	84	84	
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	105½	105½	105½	
2 Pac P&L 3s 55	109	109	109	
5 Park Lexhid 3s 6	103¾	103½	103½	
9 Pen Wat & Pow 3½s 64	108	108	108	
7 Pub Sv NJ 6s 48	108	108	108	
2 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	148½	148½	148½	
3 So Fe Har W 4½s 79	97	97	97	
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	110¾	110¾	110¾	
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	90	90	90	
5 Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	104¾	104¾	104¾	
1 Sher-Wyo 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾	
3 So Cal Ed 3s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾	
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	106¾	107½	107½	
5 So Pow P&L 6s 2022 A	104	103½	103½	
2 Spalding 5s 49	70	70	70	
26 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	88	84½	84½	
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	86	84½	84½	
13 Stand G&E 6s 51	88	84½	84½	
3 Stand G&E 6s 57	88½	85	85	
11 Stand G&E 6s 58	88	85	85	
1 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	100	100	100	
8 Twin Coach 5½s 52 A				
1 Unit L&P 5½s 57				
1 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103½	103½	103½	
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	106	106	106	
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	106	106	106	
25 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	35¾	34	34	

Foreign Bonds

6 Medellin Col 7s 51	22	22	22	
25 Russian 6½s 1919	5	5	5	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
West Auto Sup 1	6	28	27	27	—1
West Penn E A7 ▼ 30		83¼	82	82	—1¼
West P E 6pf6 ▼ 40		96	95½	95½	— ½
West P E 7pf7 ▼ 40		96	95¼	95¼	— ¼
W Va Pulp&P 1¼sg	5	16¼	15½	15½	— ¼
West Maryland	14	3¼	2½	2½	— ¼
West Maryland 2pf	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
West Un Tel A	118	43¾	40¼	40¾	—2¼
Westing A Br 1¼sg	34	20¾	19¼	19¼	—1¼
West E&M pf (4)	30	52¼	88¾	8)	—
West E&M pf3g ▼	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ¼
Westvaco Chl 1.40	2	25½	25	25	
Wheeling Steel 3½g	22	21¼	20	20	—1¼
Wheel St pr pf 5 ▼240		67	6	6	—2
White Motor 1½g	28	18¾	17½	17½	—1¾
White Rk M So	12	½	½	½	
Wilcox Oil & Gas	6	4½	4¼	4½	— ¼
Willys-Overland	105	5¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Wilys-Overland pf	23	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Wilson & Co	67	7¼	6¾	7	+ ¼
Woodward Iron 3½g	4	21	20½	20½	—1
Woolw'h FW 1.60	24	37½	36½	36½	—1
Worthington P&M	8	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
WP&M cv pref4½	2	47½	46½	46½	—2½
Wright Aero 8e ▼	40	93	90	90	—2½

Yale & Towne .60	3	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
Youngst Sh & T (2)	28	35¾	34¾	35	—1¼
Young Spg & W 1g	7	12½	11¾	11¾	—1
Youngst Sht Dr½g	15	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Zenith Radio 1o	10	31¾	30¾	30¾	—2¼
Zonite Prods .10g	14	3½	3½	3½	— ¼

RIGHTS

Celotex wi	20	⅛	⅛	—	— ⅛

(x) ex-dividend: (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid funds; (k) accumulated dividend; (r) declared this year; (vw) with warrants; (vw) without warrants; (t) actual sales. (z) ex-rights.

(x) When distributed.
(*) Called shares. (y) Ex-distribution.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire	23½	22	23
1200	Aero Sup B	4	3¼	3¾
300	Ainsworth	7¾	6¾	6¾
300	Air Assoc	2¾	2¾	2¾
14	Aire Accessories	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Air Way El Ap	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Ala Gt Sou	23½	23½	23½
30	Allied Prod	88¼	88¼	88¼
100	Allied Prod A	23½	23½	23½
8400	Alum Ltd	98	96¾	98
50	Alum Ltd pf	84¼	84¼	84¼
800	Alum Co Am	104	104	104
300	Alum Co Am pf	108	104¾	104¾
50	Alum Ind (.80)	111	110¾	110¾
800	Am Cen Mfg (1½g)	8	8	8
11200	Am Cit P&LB	6¾	6	6
2000	Am Cyan B (.80a)	39¾	39¼	39¼
8700	Am A Tga P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1600	Am Gas & El (1.80)	36¾	35¾	35¾
6400	Am Gen (.25g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Am Gen 1st pf (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
200	Am Gen 52½ p (2½)	40½	39¾	39¾
100	Am Hard Rub (1½g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	28	28	28
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	16¾	16¾	16¾
20	Am Mfg pf (3)	87½	87½	87½
7100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Meter (1½g)	25	25	25
2500	Am Republics (.10g)	10¼	9¾	9¾
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2800	Am Superpow	53½	51	51
250	Am Superpow 1 pf	68½	68½	68½
800	Am Superpow 1 pf	67½	67½	67½
700	Am Writ Pap	13½	12	12
1000	Anch Post F (.15g)	3¾	3½	3½
300	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12½	12	12
2400	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3	3
8700	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3	3
200	Ark N Gas pf (1.10k)	24	24	24
100	Ark P & L pf (7)	96¼	96¼	96¼
400	Aro Equip (1½g)	96½	96½	96½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	7½	7½	7½
700	Atlantic C Line (½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Atl Cst L Co(1½g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
400	Atl Rayon (.50g)	32	32	32
8400	Atlas Corp war	8	8	8
100	Atlas D Forge (1½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Atlas Ply	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Automat Prod (1½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Auto Voting Mach (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Averr & Sons (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Ayrshire P Coll	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Babcock & Wil (1g)	21	21	21
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	39	39
1100	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3½	3½
200	Baldwin Rub (.45g)	8	8	8
1300	Barium Stn Sti	6	6	6
	Basic Refract (.30g)	4¼	4	4
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	113¼	113¼	113¼
500	Bellanca Aircr	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Be rk&Gay Purn	11	11	11
100	Bickfords (1)	13	13	13
300	Birds & Pdy (1)	7	7	7
800	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1300	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Blue Rid cvpf (3d)	20	20	20
200	Bohack (H C)	44	43¾	43¾
30	Bohack (H C)1pf (4k	75½	75	75
300	Bourjois (¾g)	25	25	25
200	Bowm-Biltt H 1 pf	9	9	9
800	Bra Tr L&P (1¾g)	19¾	19¼	19¼
1100	Breeze Corp (1.20g)	10	10	10
2400	Brewster Aero	3¾	3½	3½
900	Bridgit Oil	9¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bridgpt Oil pf (7)	97	93	93
300	Brill A	47¾	43¾	43¾
75	Brill pf	88	83	83
200	Brillo Mfg (.85g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Br-AmTb or (.382g)	16	16	16
50	Br-AbTb reg (3.82g)	16	16	16
200	Brown FGW	23¾	23¾	23¾
4700	Brown-P Dist	3½	3½	3½
20	Brown P-Dist (.6)	19	18¾	18¾
400	Brown Rubber	77	77	77
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Buf N&EP pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Buf N&EP Spf	14	14	14
800	Bunk Hill & S (1)	98½	96½	96½
200	Burry Biscuit	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Butler (P. H.)	3¾	3	3
100	Cab El Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Cal El Pow	61	61	61
600	Callite Tung (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
2000	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Can City Prod (¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Carnation (1)	42¾	42¾	42¾
1800	Carrier Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Casco Prod (1g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	Catalin Am (.10e)	9	9	9
4700	Cen & SW Ut	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	9	9	9
50	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	98	98	98
400	Cen Ohio Sti (.85g)	8½	8½	8½
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
400	Cessna Aire (1e)	5¾	5¼	5¼
50	Chesebrough (4a)	93	93	93
130	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81½	81	81
250	Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	8	8	8
100	Childs pf	17½	17	17
1000	Cities Service	11¾	11¾	11¾
850	Cit Svc pf	78½	75	75
20	Cit Svc pf B	8	8	8
200	Cit Svc P&L 98pf (6)	89	89	89
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Clizz Auto Stpg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
450	Cleve El Illum (1½g)	33¾	33½	33½
100	Cleve Tract (1½g)	35	34½	35
200	Cockahutt Plow (½g)	10½	10½	10½
1500	Colon Develop	5¼	5¼	5¼
1500	Colonial Air	4¼	4¼	4¼
18700	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Colo PFArm(2¼g)	96½	96½	96½
900	Commwlth&So war	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Comm G&E pf(5)	112	112	112
100	CommPSve (1.80)	56	53	56
50	CmpoShMvtc(.45g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Comm Gas&Coke	10	10	10
300	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4½	4½
300	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	63½	62¼	62¼
10	CGEB alp pf B (4½)	116	116	116
2500	Cons Gas Utl	6	6	6
200	Cons Ret Strs (3g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Cons Royalty (.10)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Cons Stl Corp (1¾c)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1700	Cons Textile	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	100½	100½	1100½
900	Cooper-Bess	11¾	11	
150	Copper Range (½g)	39	38½	38½
800	Corroon & Rey	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Cosden Petro	2	1¾	1¾
2500	Creole Pet (1½g)	21¾	21½	21½
3000	Croft Brewing	26½	25	25
100	Crowley Milner	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Crown C Int A (.35k)	33¾	33¾	33¾
500	Crown Drug (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
3800	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	5	5	5
50	Curtis Lig	17¾	16	16
100	Cuban Tob	3¼	3¼	3¼
1300	Dagby Pet (1g)	16	15½	15½
50	Dayton Rub	18¼	18	18
20	Dayton Rub A	34½	34½	34½
20	Dennison Mfg A	3	3	3
400	Dennison Mprpf	61	61	61
200	Derby Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Derby Oil pf	70	70	70
100	Det Gray Ir	4	4	4
800	DetMichSteve	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Det Stl Prod	19	19	19
100	DivcoTwinTrk(¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Dobeckmun (1½g)	17	17	17
200	Domin Indust A (.60g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Domin Stl & Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Draper Corp (1)	70	70	70
25	Duke Power (1½g)	12	12	12
1300	Duro Test (.50g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1400	EaglePicht&I (.60g)	10¾	10¾	10

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

National Draft of Manpower Seems Farther Off Than Ever

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Although the nation's manpower shortage is becoming tighter, the Government is apparently getting further and further away from a national service draft.

A civilian draft bill sponsored by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York is still pending in Congress, but government planners are veering away from nationwide compulsory assignment of manpower. Two indications are:

A report of the War Manpower Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee opposing national service legislation and "fully accepting the challenge of attaining war manpower objectives through voluntary action."

Growing support for Representative Clare Booth Luce's compromise draft plan to take physically-deferred men into the Army and assign them to essential industry to replace 1-A's and thus reduce the necessity of drafting fathers.

Rejected by President

The Mangaement-Labor Committee's views are especially significant because this same group a few months ago recommended a universal draft to President Roosevelt who turned it down because of labor's opposition.

The Committee now believes that the War Manpower Commission's "widespread and varied experience with locally developed manpower programs under decentralized administration" has evolved a sound pattern for manpower control.

Under this system the agencies of government inform the people what has to be done, when and where it must be done and the people decide how it shall be done.

The Management-Labor Committee report was signed by R. Conrad Cooper, of the Wheeling Steel Corporation; Frederick C. Crawford, National Association of Manufacturers; Eric A. Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; H. W. Fraser, Order of Railway Conductors of America; William Green, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Albert S. Goss, National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation; and James G. Patton, National Farmers Union.

Not All Used Even Now

Underutilization of labor in many war plants is one factor that makes a manpower draft seem unwise and unnecessary to many officials now. Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, told a Congressional Committee recently that manpower is 20 to 25 per cent underutilized in war plants at present.

Another indication that neither Congress nor the Administration will push for compulsory manpower legislation now is the support given Mrs. Luce's middle-of-the-road program to exert more government control over men of draft age exempt for physical reasons, but not over older men nor women.

Mr. McNutt has not yet voiced an opinion on the Luce proposal, but it is known that the War Manpower Commission has itself considered such action in the past and given it up because it did not have the necessary legislative power.

Mrs. Luce Is Critical

Mr. McNutt may have some kind words for the Luce plan when he testifies on it before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mrs. Luce has been less charitable to Mr. McNutt, charging that when he published his Management-Labor Committee's report yesterday he "voluntarily took to the headlines to advertise to the nation his own many failures."

"Without any apparent urging," she said, "he admitted that since Pearl Harbor his WMC has failed to stop improper turnovers, failed to stop hoarding of labor, failed with his sweat-or-be-shot sanctions to compel men not in essential war jobs to go into them, and above all failed to find replacements for men deferred for occupational reasons, who are today sorely needed by the armed services. Significantly enough, Mr. McNutt did not admit that his failure alone has been entirely responsible for the drafting of fathers."

Mrs. Luce said the difference between her bill and the plan proposed by Mr. McNutt's committee "is that my bill leaves no scope at all for any more of Mr. McNutt's failures."

Basing its recommendations for a more effective voluntary manpower system on the over-all conclusion that "the American people will provide greater output under a voluntary system than under one of compulsion and regimentation," the Management-Labor Committee asked that:

1. Facts as to manpower needs and available supply be determined.

2. Relative urgency for products and services must be determined.

3. Relative needs of employers for workers must be determined in each area.

4. Causes for failure to meet and maintain required employment levels in individual employing establishments must be identified and removed.

5. The flow of available manpower must be guided to points where it will contribute most to the war effort.

6. The volume of production allocated to or retained in any given area must be balanced with the ability to supply the necessary manpower.

New Draft Formula

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Congress pitched into the controversy over drafting fathers again today amid signs that critics of an expanding army are growing impatient at their inability to force a final settlement of the issue.

Two separate approaches to the common goal of relieving the drain on family heads confronted members of Senate and House military committees as they met to try to agree on legislation that awaits an uncertain fate at the White House.

With Administration support, the Senate substituted for a bill by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, to halt the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers this year a measure tightening restrictions on the deferment of non-fathers in Government and industry.

The House rewrote the bill to provide a formula for inductions on a nationwide quota basis under a series of categories by which single men and childless married men would be taken before parents, but left in a provision calling for establishment of a medical commission to decide whether physical standards can be lowered to permit induction of thousands of non-fathers now classified 4-F.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
34 2s '52-51	100.3	100.4	100.4
1 2½s '60-55 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2

New York City Bond

17 3s 80	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleg 5s49	99½	99¼	99¼
15 Alleg 5s50	92	92¼	92¼
3 Alleg inc 5s 50	88	88	88
2 Allis Ch 4s52	107	107	107
25 Am&FPSs2030	84¾	84¼	84¼
8 AmIGC 5½s49	104½	104½	104½
1 AmInt 5¼s48	106½	106½	106½
11 AmT&T 3¼s66	109	107¾	107¾
6 AmT&T 2¼s61	107½	107½	107½
31 AmT&T 3s56	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
32 Am ob 3s 62	113½	103	103½
13 Ann Arb 6s 95	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
34 Arm Del deb 7s 78	114	113⅜	113⅜
6 ATSF 4s 95	119¼	118¾	118¾
66 ACL 1st 4s 52	91	90	90
51 ACL cit 4s 52	86¼	85½	85½
117 ACL 4½s 64	71½	70¾	70¾
4 Atl D 1st 4s 48	36½	35	35
2 Atl Ref 3s 53	105	105	105
29 B&O 1st m 4s	73	72¾	72¾
27 B&O 95 A	38½	37⅞	37⅞
45 B&O 95 C	43	42	42
19 B&O 2000 D	37½	37½	37½
39 B&O 96 F	38	37½	37½
113 B&O cv 4s	39¼	38¾	38¾
18 B&O 4s 48	68¼	67¾	67¾
48 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	62¾	60½	60½
33 B&O SW 5s	54¼	54	54
2 B&O TC 4s 59	54	54	54
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	103½	103½	103½
58 Bost Me 4½s 70	49¾	48¼	48¼
1 Bost Me 4s 80	81¼	81¼	81¼
6 Brk UG 5s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
30 Buf R&P 5? st	42¾	42	42
26 Can P 4½s60	89¾	89¼	89¼
5 Can P 4s perp	83½	83½	83½
3 Celan 3½s 62	104½	104½	104½
33 Cen G cn5s45	39½	37½	37½
63 CenPac 5s60	84¾	84¼	84¼
23 Cen P 1st4s49	95¾	95¼	95½
15 CRRNJ 5s87	30¾	28¾	28¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
34 C&O 3½s 96E	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
180 Chi&A 3s60	71¼	70½	70½
24 CB&Q 5s71A	91	89⅞	89⅞
24 CB&Q 4½s77	84	83	83
42 CB&Q g 4s48	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
5 CB&Q 4s1949	103½	103¼	103¼
15 CB&Q 3½s1949	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 C&EI inc 5?	44¼	42⅜	42⅜
10 CGW 4½s2038	42	41¾	41¾
11 CGW 4s 88	78⅜	78	78
6 Chi I & L 4s 47	45	45	45
493 CMSPP 5s 75	39⅝	38¾	38⅞
410 CMSPP 5s 2000	13	12	12¼
80 CMSP 4½s 89 C	67	63¼	64
100 CMSP g 4s 89	64⅜	61⅝	63
6 C&NW 5s 2037	41	41	41
81 C&NW 5s 87	57	55	55½
10 C&NW 4¾s 87	54¾	54¾	54¾
338 C&NW 4¾s 49	10⅝	9¾	9¾
10 CNW 4½s 2037	40¾	40¾	40¾
109 CRIP 4½s 52 A	34½	33¾	33⅞
84 CRIP 4½s 60	9¼	9	9¼
126 CRIRP 4s 88	54¼	50⅞	51
483 CRIP r 4s 34	33½	30¾	30¾
2 Ch UB 3¾s 63	109½	109½	109½
9 Ch & WI 4s 52	104⅝	104	104
21 CCCSL 4½s 77	56¾	55¼	55¼
7 Cl UT 3s 72	84¼	84	84
18 Cl UT 4½s 77	78¾	75½	75½
15 Colo & So 4½s 80 mod	90	89¼	89¼
5 Col G 5s 52 May	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
10 Col G 5s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Com Ed 3½s 58	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
12 Con Ed 2½s 44	106	106⅛	106⅛
5 Cons P 3½s 70	110¾	110¼	110¾
1 Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	97	97	97
1 Cuba N 5½s 42 r	38½	38¼	38¼
84 Del & Hud 4s 43	77½	76¼	76¼
3 D&RG 4s 36	43¾	41½	41⅝
6 D&RGW 5s 55	5¾	5¼	5¼
83 D&RGW 5s 55 a	5	4½	4½
1 D&RGW 5s 78	39	39	39
26 Duq Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
30 Erie 4½s 2015	61	59½	59½
25 Erie 4s 95	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Firest TR 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
46 Fla EC 5s 74	36½	35	35½
5 Gen El C 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
5 Gdrich 4¼s 56	104½	104½	104½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	98¾	97½	97½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	103	102¾	103
1 GMcO 4s 75	90	90	90
6 GM&O inc 2015	62	60¾	60¾
1 Hous Oil 4½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Hud C 5s 62 A	56½	53½	53½
6 H&M r 5s 57	55¼	54	54
22 H&M inc 5s 57	28¾	26½	26¼
21 IC 4s 53	63¾	61¾	61¾
1 IC 4s 53	61	61	61
38 IC r 4s 55	59¾	58½	59½
18 IC 4½s 66	48¾	47¼	47½
72 ICCSL 4s 63 A	53¾	52½	52¾
26 ICCSL 4½s 63	50	48¼	48¼
24 Int GN 6s 52	17	16¼	16¼
97 Int GN 1st 6s 52	46¼	43¾	43¾
15 Int GN 5s 56 B	40¾	40½	40½
61 Int HE 4s 54	54¾	53	53
24 Int T&T 4½s 52	80	79½	79½
30 Int T&T 5s 55	84½	83¾	84¼
5 Jon&L 3½s 61	95¾	95	95
13 KC FtS 4s 36	69¾	69¼	69¼
10 KC Sou 5s 50	73¾	73½	73½
8 KC Ter 4s 50	73¾	73½	73½
8 KC Ter 4s 60	107¾	107½	107½
3 Kresge F 3s 50	103	103	103
5 Lac G 5½s 53	98¾	98¾	98¾
18 Leh VRT 5s 54	55½	54¾	55
11 LNY 4½s 50	63½	63	63
11 Leh V 5s 2003	41	40½	40½
32 LehV 4½s 2003	34	33¼	33½
75 Leh V 4s 2003	31	30	30
4 L Isl r 4s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Lou & A 5s 59	83¾	83½	83½
8 L&N 5s 2003B	106½	106½	106½
8 L&N 5s 2003B	106⅛	106½	106⅛
1 L&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
6 L&N 3¾s 2003	92½	92	92
3 Manati B 4s 57	65	65	65
5 MSPSSM gs4s38	27¾	26¾	26¾
16 MSPSSM c4s 38	26¼	26¼	26¼
62 M-K-T 5s 62A	61	59¾	59¾
44 M-K-T 4½s 67	30	29¾	29
21 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	51¾	50	50
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	48	47½	47½
267 Mo P 5½s 49	10¼	9	9
25 Mo P 5s 65A	23½	23½	23½
121 MoP 5s 77F	35¾	34½	34¾
80 Mo P 5s 78G	21½	20¾	20¾
21 Mo P 5s80H	21	20¾	20¾
110 Mo P 5s 81I	23½	22½	22½
321 MoP g4s75	21	19	19¾
3 Monts 3¾s 66	106½	106¼	106½
28 MorAE 4½s52	42¾	41⅞	41⅞
52 Mor &E 3½s 2000	51	49	49¼
24 NatDai 3¼s60	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
13 NERR 4s55	89¾	88½	89¼
9 NOTerm 4s53	83½	83½	83½
14 NOTM 5½s54	71¾	71¾	71¾
14 NOTM 5s54	69	68½	68½
37 NYC r 5s 2013	63¾	61½	61½
170 NYC 4½s2013A	53⅛	52¾	53
53 NYC cn4s64	69¾	68¾	69
24 NYC cv3¼s52	82½	82	82
14 NYCHR 3½s97	81¼	80¾	80¾
27 NYChSt 4½s74	90⅛	89½	89¾
90 NYChGL 4½s78	84¾	83¾	83¾
1 NYEdis 3½s65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
50 NYNHH 6s48	46¼	45	45
10 NYNHH 4½s67	42¾	40½	40½
15 NYNHH 6s61	40¾	39	39
5 N Y N H H 4s 56	39¾	38½	39¾
18 N Y N H H 4s 67	15½	15	15
88 N Y O W r 4s 92	9¾	8¾	9
2 N Y Stm 3½s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
82 N Y W B 4½s 46	15½	14½	14⅝
17 norf S 4s 2014	39½	38	39
5 Norf S 4½s 90	77	77	77
20 Norf W 4s 96	130¾	130¾	130¾
117 Nor P 4s 2047	78¼	77½	77½
18 Nor P 4s 97	84¾	84½	84½
18 Nor P 4½s 2047	90	89¼	89¼
14 Nor P 3s 2047	83	82¾	82¾
1 Ohio Ed 4½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 O W R R N 4s 61	109	108½	108½
8 P O & E 4s 64	110½	110½	110½
1 Pen P & L 4½s 74	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Pen R 5 p 5s 64	115	115	115
1 PenRR 3½s68	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 PenRR 4½s70	97	96¾	97
4 PenRR 3½s70	98	97¼	97¼
87 PenRR 3½s53	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 PereM 4½s59	75	74½	75
2 PhelpD 3½s52	106¾	106¾	106¾
26 PhilCo 4½s61	107	106¾	106¾
89 PhRCI 6s43	18½	16½	16¾
47 PhRCI 5s57st	41¾	40¾	40¾
11 PortOE 4½s60	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 PrSUC 5s51	100¾	100	100
31 Rdg 4½s97A	93¼	91¾	92
33 RemR 3½s56	103½	103½	103½
5 RepSt 4½s61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 RepSt 4½s56	105	105	105
5 RioGW 4s39	79¾	79	79¼
17 RioGW 4s49	47½	47	47
3 StLDMSAPC 4s 33	95½	95	95½
75 StLSF 5s	38½	37½	37¾
188 StLSF 4½s A	32¾	30¾	31
184 StLSF 4s 50 A	35¼	33½	33¾
31 StLSW 5½s 50	36	33¾	34
5 StLSW 3s 4s 89	85¼	85¼	85½
26 Schen D 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
340 Sea AL c 6s 45	26½	23¾	24¾
21 Sea AL 4s 45 ct	25¼	23	23½
19 Sea AL 4s 50 gg	44½	38	38
1 Sea AL 4s 50 uns	39	39	39
20 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	20	19	19
11 Sea-AF 6s 38 A	22	22¼	22½
1 Shell U 2¾s 61	101	101	101
80 Shell U 2½s 54	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 SBT&T 3s 79	107	107	107
27 So Pac 4½s 68	60½	59¼	59¼
68 So Pac 4½s 81	60½	59¼	59½
68 So Pac 4½s 81	60¾	59¾	59¾
77 So Pac 4½s 69	59½	58	58
52 So Pac rfg 4s 55	85¼	84	84
74 So Pac cll 4s 49	88¾	87½	87½
67 So Pac 4½s Or 77	85½	84¼	84¼
9 So P S P T 4s 50	97¼	96¾	96¾
9 Sou Ry 5s 56	97¼	96½	96½
14 Sou Ry 5½s 56	97¼	96¾	96¾
14 Sou Ry g 4s 56	93½	93	93½
1 Sou Ry 4s 56	93½	93	93½
1 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	103¾	103¾	103¾
51 Sou Ry g 4s 56	74¼	73½	73½
30 Std O Cal 3½s 65	103½	103½	103½
30 Std O N J 3s 61	104¼	104¾	104¾
3 Stdbkr 6s 45	102¾	102	102
6 TexCorp 3s65	106½	106½	106½
6 TexCorp 3s59	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 T&P 5s70C	79½	79¾	79½
89 ThAve 4s60	28½	28¼	28¼
26 UnPacSt4s47	108½	107¾	107¾
1 VaE&P 3½s68	111	111	111
3 Va Ry 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
31 Wab 4½s 91	49¾	49	49¼
2 Wab 4s 81	54¼	53¼	53¼
1 Wab 4s 71	98½	98½	98½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
17 W Sh 4s 2361	53½	53½	53½
33 W Md 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
18 W Pac 1st 5s 46	70½	70	70
10 W Pac 5s 46 asd	70	69	69
11 West Un 5s 51	101	100¾	101
28 West Un 5s 60	100	99¾	99½
7 West Un 4½s 50	101	100¾	100¾
8 Wh Sl 3½s 66	92½	92¼	92¼
45 Wis Cen 4s 49	58¾	58¼	58¼
15 Wis C 4s SD 36	17¾	16	16
83 Young ST 4s 48	102¼	102	102
11 Young ST 3½s 60	101½	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

50 Arg 4s '72 Feb	84¾	84¾	84¾
39 Arg 4s '72 Ap	84¾	84¾	84¾
102 Arg 4½s '48	100	99¾	99¾
8 Arg 4½s '71	93½	93½	93½
4 Australia 5s '55	94	94	94
5 Austral 4½s '56	90	90	90
31 Brazil 8s '41	51¾	50	50
88 Braz 6½s '26-'57	46	45½	45½
10 Braz 6½s '27-57	45¾	45½	45½
4 Buen A 4¾s '77	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Chile MB 6½s '57a	18¾	17¾	17¾
15 Chile 6s 60 asd	19¼	19	19
17 Chile 6s Jan 61 a	18½	19	19
5 Colom 6s 61 Oct	60½	60½	60½
5 Colomb 3s 70	44¼	44¼	44¼
15 Cuba 4½s 77	99	98½	98¾
1 Denmk 6s 42	73¼	73¼	73¼
7 Denmk 4½s 62	68½	66	68½
35 Mex 4s04asd5s4	10½	10½	10½
1 NSWales 5s57	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Oslo 4½s55	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Peru 7s50	17¼	17¼	17¼
48 Peru 1st6s60	16½	16	16
27 Peru 2d 6s61	16½	15¾	16
7 Queensld 6s47	101	100½	100½
1 Rio de J 8s46	29	29	29
1 RioGd6s8 6s68	25½	25½	25½
20 SanFe(Pr) 4s64	78¾	78¾	78¾
18 SanPS 7s40	72¼	71	71
5 Ur aj 3¾s4s4½s79	66	66	66

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 9,191,300; previous day, 3,680,500; week ago, 7,906,500; year ago, 11,311,200; two years ago, 5,577,600; Jan. 1 to date, 2,897,057,375; year ago, 1,994,162,850; two years ago, 1,797,736,256.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.57⅛	1.58¼	1.56¼	1.57⅜	
Minneapolis	1.50	1.49½	1.48¼	1.50	
Kansas City	1.53¼	1.51⅝	1.51½	1.53⅜	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.56⅝	1.58	1.55⅝	1.58⅛	
Minneapolis	1.49⅛	1.48¼	1.48⅜	1.49¼	
Kansas City	1.51¼	1.49¾	1.50	1.51¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.55	1.53	1.53¾	1.54⅞	
Minneapolis	1.48	1.47¾	1.48	1.48¾	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.77⅜	.76⅝	.77⅛	.76⅞	
Minneapolis	.74½	.73⅞	.74⅝	.74⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.13¾
May	1.13¾	1.13⅝	1.11¼	1.12	1.13½
July	1.13¾	1.13⅝	1.0¼	1.10⅝	11.13⅝
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.16⅛	1.16½	1.16	1.16⅜	1.16⅜
May	1.14¾	1.15⅛	1.14½	1.4⅛	1.15⅛

Wool

Grease

December				95.0b	95.5
March	93.0	93.0	93.0	91.0b	94.0
May				85.0b	86.0
July	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0b	83.0
October				79.0n	80.0
Tops					
December	123.0	124.5	124.0	124.3b	126.0
March	116.0	116.0	114.1	114.2b	116.0
May	113.2	113.2	111.5	111.5b	113.0
July	109.0	109.0	106.9	106.5b	109.0
October	106.5	106.0	105.5	105.0b	104.0

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

December	19.67	19.77	19.33	19.42	19.60
March	19.45	19.56	19.07	19.15	19.40
May	19.23	19.33	18.84	18.93	19.18
July	19.06	19.17	18.64	18.70	18.97
October	18.84	18.93	18.37	18.37	18.58

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Nov., Dec., Jan. 8.03 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

November				46.80	46.90
January				36.00	36.00
Potatoes					
November	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.32
January				3.43	3.43

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. R. Rachs & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

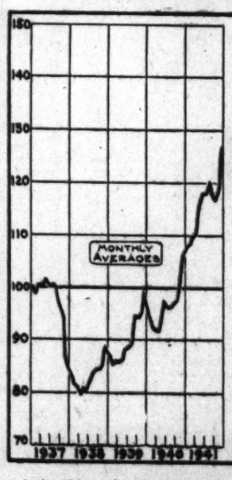
Boston Stocks

Nov. 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30d	Air & Son. Inc	13	13	13	13¼
6.80a	Bos & Albany	68¼	68¾	68¾	68¼
2.80	Bos Edison	33½	33½	33½	33½
5.00	Bos Elevated	36¾	36¼	36¼	37
1.60	Bos Mar-Trav	19	19	19	19½
	Bos & Me pr pf	21¾	19¾	19¾	21¾
	B&M st & pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
	B&M st 5 pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	5½
.50a	Cooper Range	6	6	6	6¾
	East Gas & Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.00a	E Gas & F pf	23½	21¼	21¼	23½
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	58¾	58	58	58½
	E Mass RR pf	4	3	3	5
	E Mass RR pf B	61	61	61	61
	East Mass A	17	17	17	18
.75a	Eastern SS	8¼	7½	7½	8¼
1.25b	Employrs Group	34	33½	33½	34½
	Maine Cent	6	3½	3½	4
.25a	Narr Rag Asso	4¾	4¾	4¾	7
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	108½	108	108	108
	Maine Cent pf	22	21	21	22
	North Butte	41¢	40¢	40¢	40¢
.80	Shawmut As	13½	12¾	13¼	13½
	Suburb Elec	3	3	3	3¼
1.40d	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33¾
2.50	Un Sh M	68¾	67¼	68	68¼
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	44	44	44	44½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, on regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Further Advance Recorded In Monitor Business Index



A further advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the final week of October. The increase carried the index to 141.2 (prel.) for the week ended Oct. 30 from 139.6 for the preceding week. A year ago it registered 132.5 for the week ended Oct. 31.

The three components recorded gains. For electric power production the week's figure was the highest on record, with the increase somewhat larger than seasonal.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings at the highest level in a year again countered the downtrend in shipments which customarily sets in around the middle of October. Bank debits outside New York City dropped less than usual for the last week of the month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 30*	Oct. 23	Oct. 31
	1943	1943	1942
Combined index	141.2	139.6	132.5
Bk. debits outside NYC	168.0	167.6	149.2
Elec power production	133.9	133.3	130.1
Miss carloadings	131.7	118.9	106.1

*Preliminary.

Cooke May Be Named Chairman of SWPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Morris L. Cooke, Philadelphia consulting engineer, is being considered for appointment as chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, it was reported.

Mr. Cooke, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration from 1935 to 1937, would replace Robert W. Johnson of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressings. Mr. Johnson recently resigned.

SWPC was set up to help small business participate in the war effort.

Transport Group Assails Wallace's Speech at Dallas

CHICAGO (AP)—The transportation Association of America, in a letter mailed to members of Congress, said that Vice-President Henry Wallace "misrepresented" the organization's position in a speech at Dallas, Texas, on Oct. 20.

The association said that, "in order to concoct the charge that we propose 'regional monopolies' for transportation, Mr. Wallace . . . left out the word 'competitive'" in his speech.

In its letter, the association quoted Mr. Wallace as saying, "The 'plot' has been sugar-coated to deceive the people. In the name of efficiency, economy, and under the slogan 'preserving the enterprise system,' it is proposed that Congress permit the creation of 'integrated transportation systems.'"

"Whether or not he knew it," the association said in its letter, "the 'plot' which Mr. Wallace discovered was this association's national transportation policy. . . .

"We advocate competitive common-carrier transportation systems rather than hundreds of separate companies, each attempting to profitably perform its particular water, rail, highway or air services. We want competition—and plenty of it—between such systems."

The association said, "We cannot believe that Mr. Wallace would deliberately lend himself to misstatement. As he is not a transportation 'expert,' we must conclude that his address was prepared by someone else. The diction is familiar; it sounds like a statement prepared by Thurman Arnold and filed by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice with the Senate nIterstate Commerce Commission last spring."

The association said it was "a research and educational institution" and its membership was "composed of corporations and individuals engaged in agriculture, industry, finance and transportation. Shippers of all kinds represent over 80 per cent of the voting membership."

Signs Point To Truce In Subsidy Battle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A battle over the Administration's subsidy program to hold down food prices grips Congress today with the signs pointing to a truce.

Two weeks after a measure to outlaw all subsidies after the first of next year emerged from the House Banking Committee, neither side appears ready for an immediate test of strength.

Sees Subsidy Extension

The situation closely parallels that of five months ago when the Administration won the first round by vetoing a similiar restriction and gaining an extension of the subsidy program until

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Mr. Mutton Loses His Shirt

By Margaret Gibbs

Something was wrong in Farmville. Piggy Porker could see that, as soon as he turned into the village street on his way home from school.

His mother, a plump and kindly pig, was at her gate talking to the Miss Muttons—two quiet old sheep who lived just up the road. Over the way, Henry Horse was holding forth to Connie Cow and Neddy, the village donkey, while even Sir Ferocious Bull, the greatest and grandest animal in the village, was leaning over his garden wall bellowing to himself in low, angry tones.

George Goat is Accused

"Mum!" cried Piggy. "What's the matter?"

"Something most unfortunate has happened," replied Mrs. Porker, gravely. "George Goat has eaten Mr. Mutton's best shirt."

"No!" cried Piggy. "I—I don't believe it. I'm sure old George would never do such a thing!"

The elder Miss Mutton tossed her head: the younger burst into tears. Mr. Mutton was their elder brother and they were terribly proud of him.

"That ever I should live to see the day!" sobbed the younger Miss Mutton. "I washed the shirt myself and hung it on the line in the garden. I was going to take it in before we went to bed, but it wasn't dry, so, as it was a fine night, I decided to leave it where it was. But next morning it was gone, and right across the garden to the place where it had hung were George Goat's hoof marks!"

"All the same," repeated Piggy, staunchly, "I'm sure George didn't eat it. I know he does eat the wrong things sometimes, but —"

"But what?"

Piggy Sides With George

Everyone jumped. Mr. Mutton himself had come up behind them. He was a large, handsome old ram, with huge curly horns. He glared fiercely at Piggy.

"If George Goat did not eat my shirt," he demanded, "what has become of it?"

"I—I don't know, Sir," stammered Piggy. "But—but I'll find out. Yes, I will, and I'll prove to everyone that George didn't eat it!"

Then he turned and dashed off up the street.

"I have yet to learn," remarked Mr. Mutton, coldly, "that there is anything George Goat will not eat."

Piggy did not stop running until he reached George Goat's house. It was all shut up. Piggy rattled the letter-box.

"George!" he called, "open the door. It's only me—Piggy."

There was a pause. Then the door was opened a tiny way and George's head appeared round it.

"I'm not at home," he said gloomily.

"Yes you are, to me," said Piggy firmly.

He pushed open the door and marched right into the kitchen. George followed.

"Now," began Piggy, "about Mr. Mutton's shirt. Of course, I know you didn't eat it—"

"Oh, Piggy, how nice of you to say that!" interrupted George. "Everyone else thinks I did. As if I would! Why it was his best shirt. It had blue stripes, and real cuffs that come up all stiff and shiny when you iron them. Why, Piggy, it was an honor to have a shirt like that in the village. The idea that—"

"I know," agreed Piggy. "But there were your hoof marks, George." George looked guilty.

"I only went and looked at it," he muttered. "I didn't even touch it, truly. I told them, but they wouldn't believe me."

"Well, I believe you," said Piggy, "and I'm going to find out what did happen to the shirt, just to prove it."

All next day Piggy searched the woods and meadows round about, but in vain. Then he came to the river. And lo! on the river was a boat, and on the boat was a sail, and on the sail were blue stripes!

"It's Mr. Mutton's shirt!" yelled Piggy, wildly.

The shirt waved its sleeves in the breeze, as though signaling to Piggy to come and rescue it.

Then, from inside the boat, rose up a furry person wearing an old sailor hat.

"Captain Otter of the Bounding Beauty," said he, introducing himself. "Like a cruise, Sir?"

Piggy pointed accusingly at the Bounding Beauty's sail.

"Where did you get that?" he demanded.

Finding's Keepings

"That?" replied the Captain. "Found it on the river bank, I did, and as my ship had lost her sail on account of rough weather, I thought I'd use it. No harm, Sir, I hope?"

"No harm!" burst out Piggy. "Why, that's Mr. Mutton's best shirt, that is! It must have blown off the line. Give it to me at once, please."

"And what's the Bounding Beauty to do for a sail?" protested Captain Otter. "A sailing ship is no manner of use without a sail. Come now, be reasonable. I'll pay for it gladly. Name your own price—"

"I don't want any money," insisted Piggy. "I want the shirt."

Then a bright idea occurred to him.

"Would a table cloth do instead?" he asked.

"If you've got one handy," agreed Captain Otter. "But I must be sailing by sunset."

"I won't be long," Piggy promised. "I'll run all the way—" and he was off before he had finished speaking.

Ten minutes later he was shouting through George Goat's letter-box.

"George, George, I've found the shirt!"

"Where? Where?" clamored George, flinging the door wide.

"In a boat. And I want your new red-and-white check tablecloth instead," panted Piggy. "Quick, don't argue, I'll explain afterwards."

In another five minutes they were dashing along the river bank, George still quite bewildered, and Piggy trying pantingly to explain as he ran,

Captain Otter was impatiently awaiting them. He was delighted with George's tablecloth, and readily exchanged it for Mr. Mutton's shirt.

It was Mr. Mutton himself who answered Piggy's excited knock on his door a little later.

"Please, Sir," began Piggy, "we've found your shirt. Captain Otter had it, but he said George's tablecloth—"

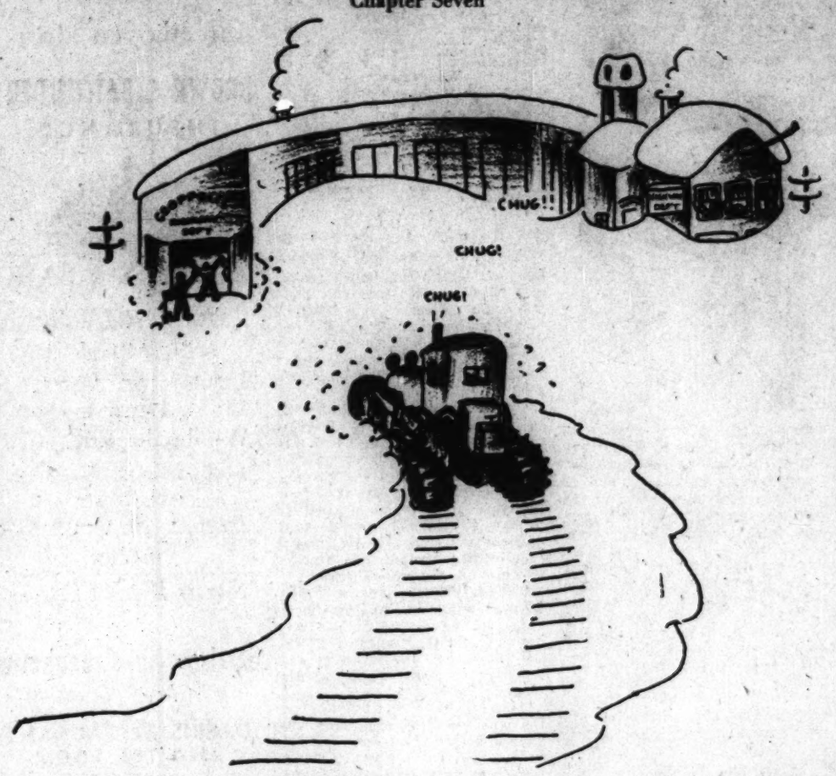
"What is all this?" demanded Mr. Mutton. "Come inside, both of you, and explain yourselves."

"Well," said Mr. Mutton, when he had heard the story, "I am truly glad that George Goat is not to blame, and I am sure I—I beg his pardon. I must say that I consider you both a credit to Farmville."

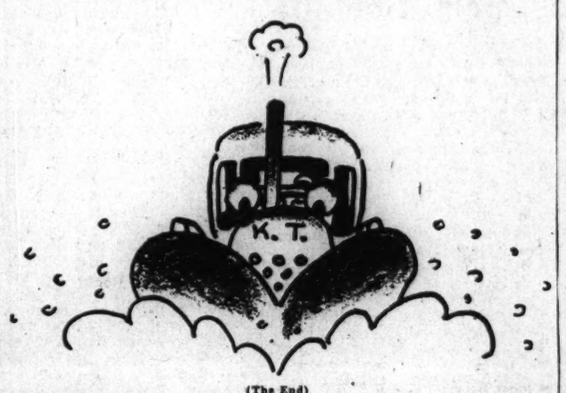
Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton
Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.

Chapter Seven



Katy finished up the side streets so traffic could move in and out and around the city.
Then she went home to rest.
Then . . . and only then did Katy stop.



(The End)

Come to Jack Horner's Party

We have received such delightful letters from the winners of plums in the Contest last month that we wish we had space to share them with all of the readers of the page For Children.

We have awarded plums to five children for stories and drawings this month, and we hope that many, many more of you will write to Jack Horner during November. Be sure to make your drawings very neat, so that we may publish your attractive illustrations on the page For Children.

A Pet Crow

My Aunt in Sparta, Michigan, sent a letter telling us about their pet crow. They named him Joe. She wrote that he was a rascal.

Sparta is a small town. Joe would fly through the Main street and just skim the tops of the cars. People would give him pennies and nickels, and he would fly to the top of one certain store and hide them.

One Sunday morning they had a telephone call: "Will you people come after your crow? He is on top of our house and is keeping us awake."

Another time a lady called, "Your crow is sitting on our clothes line. Don't you think you had better come after him?"

Someone else called, "Your crow has been visiting our garage all day, carrying nuts and bolts. I'll leave him outside when I close it for the day, and you can come after him."

When the children played croquet, he would pull the stakes and fly up on the railroad station with them. When the children played jacks, he would take their rubber ball and tease them by flying from one place to another.

Jocelyn Green, eight,
Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

The Golden Butterfly

The Golden Butterfly flits on the flowers,
He always likes the summer showers.
His golden wings are so pretty and bright
And the spots on his wings are as black as the night.

Jessie Cartwright, eight,
Los Angeles, California.

The pictures that pulled plums from the pie will be published on this page soon. Watch for them.

The following also sent in nice papers: Helen Jean Woolley, eight, West Los Angeles, California; Alfred Everest, eight, St. Johnsville, New York; Patty Rader, ten, Webster Grove, Missouri; and Vesta Winn, of Chillicothe, Missouri.

We also received very good pictures from Claire Bean, four, Cape Town, South Africa; Teddy Dvorak, five, Los Angeles, California; Judy Berger, five, Alameda, California; John Bostock, Alhambra, California; Richard A. Phaneuf, six, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Dianne Schreckengast, six, Millheim, Pennsylvania; Nelson Joyner, six, Winchester, Massachusetts; Margaret Anne White, seven, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sharon Marie Casey, ten, Corvallis, Oregon; Harold Schick, Jr., ten, Highland Park, Illinois; George Arthur Murray, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and Annabelle Wyles, eleven, of Oroville, Washington.

We hope that we shall hear from all of you again very soon.

More Chimney Farm Stories

Our old favorites, the Chimney Farm Stories told by Henry Beston, will be with us next Monday, and for five Mondays after that. Be sure to watch for them.

You will enjoy meeting Mr. and Mrs. Hoe, and the elephant, Nellie, that they bought from the mail order house; the cat who had enough of living at home; the little lady who lived in Apple Cottage; the Toymaker's Housekeeper, and all the other delightful characters that Mr. Beston introduces us to.

And if the Chimney Farm stories seem to be especially delightful, it is no doubt, because Mr. Beston tells them first to his own two children at their home, Chimney Farm, in Maine.

A Wingless Fairy

Tiptoes was a flower fairy, and she waited on the Rosebuds.

She was a very willing, obedient little fairy, and loved her work, but, unlike other fairies, she couldn't fly. She had always to walk or run, and this meant that she wasn't able to get about as quickly as her companions, and the Rosebuds sometimes scolded her for being slow.

"You really must make haste, Tiptoes," they said. "When we send you on messages we have to wait so long for your return!"

Gathering Dewdrops

One morning the Rosebuds sent Tiptoes to gather dewdrops.

"Be very quick!" they called after her. "We are waiting to wash our faces."

Away ran Tiptoes as fast as her little feet would go, but the dewdrops weren't easy to find, in fact the only ones she saw were hanging from a spider's web which was quite out of her reach.

"Whatever shall I do?" sighed Tiptoes in despair.

At that moment the wind passed.

"Why are you looking so unhappy?" he asked the flower fairy.

"I have been sent to gather dewdrops," Tiptoes replied, "but I can't reach them, and the Rosebuds are waiting to wash their faces."

"Why don't you use your wings?" the wind wanted to know.

Mr. Wind Helps

"I have no wings," said Tiptoes sadly. "I have to get everywhere on foot, and that's why I'm always so slow."

"Dear me," said the wind. "I must see what I can do to help you. Just send me a whisper every time you want to fly, and I will blow behind you, and away you will go."

"Lift me up now, kind Wind," whispered Tiptoes, "so that I can reach the dewdrops."

Puff! went the wind, and Tiptoes found herself being lifted into the air. She filled her hands with dewdrops, and then sent another whisper to the wind, who wafted her back to the Rosebuds in no time.

"How quick you have been, Tiptoes!" they said. "You must have run all the way."

"No," answered the little fairy, as she poured the dewdrops on to their petals, "the wind brought me here."

And thanks to her new friend Tiptoes was never slow again.

Puzzle Corner

Fruit Puzzle

Find the names of a fruit in each of the following sentences:

1. The heavy bell pealed at eight o'clock each day.
2. The diggers piled up lumps of mud for a barricade.
3. The gift of a pony and trap pleased the children immensely.
4. He instructed the guard to stop each man and to question him.
5. The great mastiff turned out to be a fighter.
6. The hikers turned up early the next morning.

Quick Tricks

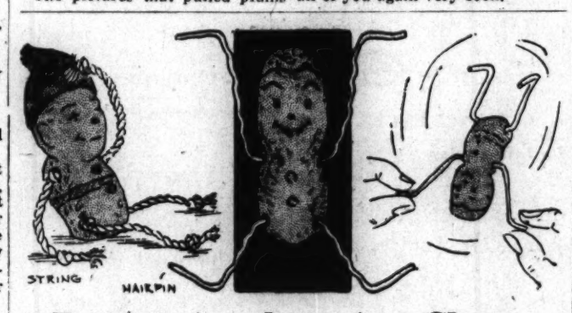
By changing a word, one letter at a time, you can work swift magic. See how, in the illustration below, wish is changed to cash:

W	I	S	H
D	I	S	H
D	A	S	H
C	A	S	H

Now try it for yourself. Write letters in the blank squares, changing heat to cold:

H	E	A	T
C	O	L	D

(The answers will be published next Monday.)



Peanut Acrobats Are Clever

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—5

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

1 Peanut + 2 Hairpins = 1 Acrobat. Ever hear of that kind of arithmetic before? Well, it's fun, we promise you that!

The quickest way to make this acrobat is shown by the gay fellow in the center of the picture. His features are pen-and-ink; his arms and legs are hairpins.

You hold him by his hands, twist them, and he spins over and over in swift somersaults—that's how clever he is.

To make him, select an unbroken double peanut. Punch two holes all the way through with a big darning needle. Enlarge holes a little with a nail or nutpick so the wires can swing freely. Push wires through, bend for arms and legs as pictured.

Wire or String

We suggested invisible hairpins because they are usually at hand and are easy to bend with your fingers. But any wire of the same thickness will do just as well. If no wire is at hand, don't let that stop you. Make your performer's arms and legs of string, like those of the tired acrobat lounging off at one side.

You can sew the string through with a big-eyed needle. Tie large knots at shoulders, hips, hands and feet. This acrobat won't loaf when you start twirling him—he'll do his act with the greatest of ease.

Adding improvements: Clothes can be drawn on the figures with ink, pencil or crayon. Pen-and-ink draws the smoothest lines. Then you could shine and surface with candle wax or paraffine if you cared to.

Or with poster paints you can add brilliant coloring; or by pasting on mere snips of cloth or paper you can dress up this absurd chap in fancy style.

Thanksgiving Favors

An acrobat could be a clown with red buttons and cap, or a brown monkey with his face painted white. Many kinds of droll faces can be drawn, so can caps.

Or, for an easily made real cap, try the cut-off tip of an old glove finger. Acorn cups or cloth also make cunning caps. Attach cap with a dot of glue, so it won't fly off the first time your funny little fellow does his cartwheels.

He could have pasted-on ears of paper or cloth, as shown on our gremlin acrobat. This gremlin's horns and nose are bits of matchstick, sharpened and cemented into small holes. Another of our merry men has a dab of pasted-on cotton hair . . . see him?

A set of peanut acrobats would make amusing favors for your Thanksgiving table. From each water glass, hang one of the tiny Tarzans by one wire hand, or make him dangle upside down by one foot.

(How about making a baseball washcloth? Watch for a story about making one Monday after next.)

Brown Puppy Sees the World

"I'm tired of living in this barn," said little brown puppy one sunny day.

What was that? Little brown puppy tired of the barn? Mother dog couldn't believe it.

"But why are you tired of your home?" she asked. "We have the best of food, nice soft hay to sleep on, and then, too, you have your little brother and sister to play with."

"Bow-wow," barked little brown puppy. "But I'm a big puppy now and I want to see the world."

So mother dog said, "Very well, if you want to go, you may."

Little brown puppy felt very happy and important as he started off to see the world. All the barnyard animals came to say good-by and to wish him a good trip. Then little brown puppy said good-by to his mother. She gave him a kiss on the end of his tiny black nose, and he trotted off down the road. His short tail wagged happily as he ran along.

Sunshiny Day

The sun was warm, the sky blue, and the air sweet with clover. Little brown puppy wondered why his mother didn't want to see the world instead of staying at home. Why! There were probably lots of better places to live instead of the barn. But wait, what was this ahead of him? He was coming to a part of the world he had never seen before. It was a little town, and there were rows and rows of houses set close together.

"What funny looking houses," thought little brown puppy. They were small and square, and they all looked alike to him. And oh, there were so many people! Why, little brown puppy was in constant danger of being stepped on. Gracious, it would never do for him to live in this town. No, sir! So little brown puppy hurried as fast as his tiny legs would carry him, out of the town and into the country again.

Little brown puppy had not gone very far when he saw a beautiful brick house with sloping green lawns and flower gardens everywhere.

Choosing a Home

"Uh!" said little brown puppy. "If this house was just a wee bit smaller I should like to live in it." And he looked at it longingly. But after all, how could such a little dog as he ever live in such a great big house as that? No, it wouldn't do at all. So off again went little brown puppy. He ran across a field and paddled through a tiny brook that bubbled and sang the merriest tune you ever did hear. Then just as he was about to sit down and rest awhile he saw something that made his eyes open wide with interest and his tail begin to wag. It was a lovely white farmhouse with a white barn behind it. It was the very place little, brown puppy had been looking for.

What a wonderful home this would be. The barn was just the sort of place for a little puppy like him to live in. Goodness, he was glad he had found it. He bounced over the ground and almost tumbled in his excitement to reach the barn.

Then suddenly he stopped and looked . . . and then he looked again at the white farm house and barn. There was no doubt about it, little brown puppy was looking at his very own home.

"Bow-wow-wow" barked mother dog running out of the barn when she saw him. Oh, but she was happy to have her little brown puppy home again. And little brown puppy's tail wagged very fast he was so glad to see his mother and all the other barnyard animals once more.

Little brown puppy had found the best place in the world to live in, and he never wanted to leave his home in the barn again.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS WILLIAM DALTON late of Rangiotu, in the Provincial District of Wellington in New Zealand, Farmer.
PURSUANT to an Order made by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 19th day of July, 1943, all persons claiming to be next-of-kin and entitled to share in the estate of the above-named deceased and in particular brothers and/or sisters (or the children of such brothers and/or sisters) of John Dalton formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, but later of Rangiotu in the Dominion of New Zealand, Richard Dalton formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Nelson in the Dominion of New Zealand, Catherine Rodgers (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Blue Spur, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Ellen Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Kumara, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Margaret Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Pipers Flat, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand and Eliza Smith (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, having claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased person who died at Foxton in New Zealand on the 26th day of January, 1941 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 19th day of February, 1941 are hereby required to send in full particulars in writing of their claims to Hector Christie, Solicitor of 69 Ridgway Street, Wanganui in New Zealand aforesaid, the sole Executor of the Will of the said Thomas William Dalton deceased within six (6) months from the date of publication of this advertisement, after which the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.
DATED at Wanganui this 13th day of July 1943.
CHRISTIE, CRAIGMYLE & TIZARD
Solicitors for the Executor,
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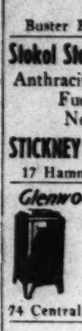

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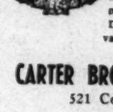

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Indians Face Ithacans At Fenway Park

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston will see its only major football game of the fall next Saturday when Dartmouth and Cornell continue their 43-year-old rivalry at Fenway Park. This contest will be one of two available to local grid enthusiasts, for on the same day Harvard will be host to Tufts in the Stadium in Brighton.

Elsewhere in New England Brown, which edged Yale 21-20 mainly by the margin of a first-period safety Saturday, will be at home to a disappointing Coast Guard outfit which was beaten by Worcester Tech, Yale will wind up its season by meeting Princeton in the Bowl in New Haven, and Holy Cross will meet Villanova at Worcester in a Sunday game.

Brightest Spot

Although the season locally so far has had its bright spots, Saturday's affair between the Indians and the Big Red looms as the brightest. It is the first major contest here since Holy Cross thumped Boston College 55-12 last fall, and it promises to be one of the closest—and best—games of the day in the country.

Both Dartmouth and Cornell tuned up for this contest with victories last Saturday, the former routing Columbia 47-13 and the latter taking the measure of a good Penn State eleven 13-0. (Penn State previously had beaten West Virginia 32-7, Maryland 45-0, and had been edged by Navy only 14-6.)

This will be the 27th meeting between the two colleges, with Dartmouth having won 13, lost 12, and tied one. The Indians, however, have beaten their rivals only once since 1936, and that was the game involving the famous fifth-down decision in 1940. The Indians, you may remember, were awarded a 3-0 verdict two days after the contest was over, when movies showed that Cornell had scored its lone touchdown on a series of five downs.

Many Local Boys

Dartmouth will present many local boys in its one Hub appearance, for included on the squad are no less than nine players—four of them starters and three of them second stringers—who come from Greater Boston. Jim Landrigan, and Larry Bartnick of Wakefield, Norman Brown of Malden, and Charlie Bodley of Melrose all started against Columbia, while Billy West of Winchester, Bob Mangene of Malden, and Harold Clayton are the No. 2 men.

The Indians will also have other attractions to show the fans in Don Kasprzak and John Monahan, who are among the leading passers and kickers in the country respectively. Those who saw the B. C.-Holy Cross game will see three stars from those schools in action again in Alex Wizbicki, Mangene, and Landrigan. And Billy West, the all-scholastic back at Arlington High last fall, will be making his debut here as a college freshman.

Over in the Stadium Tufts figures to win over Harvard, despite the latter's fine showing in its 14-7 victory over Camp Edwards. Tufts, which defeated Bates 6-0 for its fifth win in six starts (the loss was to Brown), has more talent than the Crimson, even though the latter appears improved after its three-week layoff.

B. C. Idle

Boston College, hardly extended in its 64-0 romp over the Rome, N. Y., Air Base yesterday, will be idle this week end unless Graduate Manager of Athletics John Curley decides to schedule a game at the last minute. The Eagles next face Harvard in the Stadium, and there is talk today that efforts are being made to get Holy Cross and B. C. together again, possibly on Nov. 27. The Crusaders plowed along Saturday with a 42-6 victory over Temple, and should stow another win in their locker against Villanova this week end.

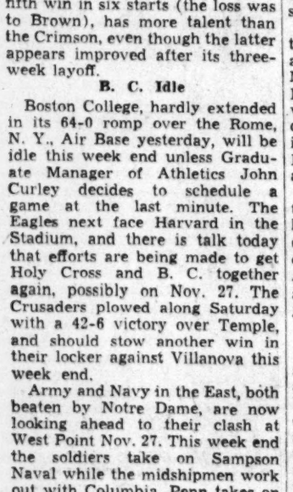
Army and Navy in the East, both beaten by Notre Dame, are now looking ahead to their clash at West Point Nov. 27. This week end the soldiers take on Sampson Naval while the midshipmen work out with Columbia. Penn takes on North Carolina and Penn State goes after Temple.

Huskies Elect Mills

Ernest Mills of Natick, a sophomore, has been elected captain of Northeastern University's cross-country team for this fall. Mills never ran before he entered college.

The A's finished 49 games out of first place in the American and the Giants were 49½ out in the National.

CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS



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PAP

"When it comes to catching forward passes, that fellow Don Hutson is something out of this world," says Steve Owen, coach of the New York Giants. "I've never seen another pass-catcher like him, and I don't ever expect to see one."

Owen had just watched Hutson pace the Green Bay Packers to a 35-21 triumph over the Giants in the Polo Grounds. Hutson scored 17 points and threw a touchdown pass for six additional points. The picture was still all too fresh in Owen's mind.

"I had Ward Cuff watching him all afternoon," Coach Owen admits, "but he got past Cuff as though Ward simply wasn't there. And Cuff is just about as good a defensive player as you will find. Hutson never looks as though he's going any place. He just goes loafing along, apparently, and his dead-pan face never gives out a clue. He can feint so that in self-defense you commit yourself and —psst—he's behind you and there's nothing you can do about it. He has the greatest change of pace of any player in the game.

"Hutson is a good defensive player. The Packers use him to back up the line and he does a great job without wasting a single move. He knows how to tackle and make it stick too."

"Oh, yes—remember, he also does an outstanding job of kicking goals with the same air of studied indifference," says Owen, shaking his head with amazement.

Army Coach Calls Lujack As Good as Bert Bertelli

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Seeing is believing.

Until Saturday we had wondered a little while reading how wonderful Notre Dame was in drubbing teams like Michigan, Navy and Georgia Tech, but after watching the Irish trounce previously unbeaten Army, 26-0, we hasten to jump aboard the South Bend band wagon.

The Frank Leahy - coached eleven deserves its ranking as the No. 1 college football team in the country primarily because of a great line, led by Tackle Jim White, that clears the way for a host of quick-starting backs.

Signals Mixed

The Irish weren't perfect against Army. They lost two touchdowns because they got their signals mixed up on the Cadet two-yard-line early in the game and because no one got downfield to block for Johnny Yonakor when he snared a 68-yard pass from Johnny Lujack. These errors might have rattled another team, but the Ramblers overcame them with ease and it is doubtful if many in the crowd of 76,000 at Yankee Stadium realized they had slipped up.

The game supplied the answer to the question that puzzled fans all last week. How good would Notre Dame be without Angelo Bertelli, the passing wizard, who was transferred to the Marine camp at Parris Island? The answer, in the words of Lieut. Col. Earl Blaik, Army coach: "Lujack is just as good as Bertelli."

All Lujack did was throw two touchdown passes, scored a third himself, call the signals, do most of the punting and catch Carl Anderson from behind when the Army back seemed on his way to a score after intercepting a Lujack pass into the flat.

Should Win All

Unless all signs fail, the Irish should win their last three games against Northwestern, Iowa Seahawks, and Great Lakes to become the first Notre Dame team since the Knute Rockne era to go through a season unbeaten and untied. They play Northwestern this week at Evanston, Ill.

The other outstanding developments of the week end were Navy's surprising 24-7 rout of Pennsylvania and Southern California's 10-7 defeat by the San Diego Naval Training Station. Both Penn and USC previously were unbeaten, while the Trojans had failed to yield a point.

Penn, which surprised by tying Army a week earlier, led the Navy, 7-6, at halftime, but faded in the second half before 73,000 as the Middies, sparked by Hal Hamberg's passing and running, rebounded from a 33-6 Notre Dame licking.

Nelson's Field Goal

It was Ed Nelson's field goal from the 12-yard line that tumbled USC from the unbeaten, untied ranks. Late in the game the Trojans got a first down on the San Diego five, but lost the ball on downs on the one.

Minus Tony Butkovich, Purdue's undefeated, untied Boilermakers were hard put to beat Minnesota, 14-7, but won their eighth straight in the last 40 seconds on a 19-yard pass after recovering a Gopher fumble.

Michigan, beaten only by Notre Dame, walloped Indiana, 23-6, while Cornell bounced back from its Holy Cross defeat to take Penn State, 13-0; Northwestern pasted Wisconsin, 41-0; and Great Lakes took Camp Grant, 12-0.

In other games, Ohio State rolled up a 46-6 score on Pitt; Dartmouth whacked Columbia, 47-13; Brown staved off a late Yale rally to beat the Eli, 21-20; Holy Cross walloped Temple, 42-6, and Villanova, led by Al Postus, trampled Princeton, 45-22.

Duke Has Picnic

Duke overwhelmed North Carolina State, 70-0, in the South as Georgia Tech steamrollered Louisiana State 42-7, and Virginia thumped Maryland, 39-0. In the Southwest the unbeaten but tied Texas Aggies downed Southern Methodist, 20-0; Rice beat Arkansas, 20-7; Texas Christian lost to Texas Tech, 40-20; and Tulsa, also unbeaten but tied, shellacked the Oklahoma Aggies, 55-6.

Outstanding games this week end, in addition to Notre Dame-Northwestern include Cornell-Dartmouth, Navy- Columbia, Yale-Princeton, North Carolina-Pennsylvania; Army-Sampson Naval; Temple-Penn State; Illinois-Ohio State; Iowa-Minnesota; Wisconsin-Michigan; Camp Grant-Iowa Seahawks; Great Lakes-Indiana; Georgia Tech-Tulane; Virginia-Duke; Texas Aggies-Rice, and March Field-Southern California.

Victorious 'Pics Remain on Road

The Boston Olympics, who opened their 1943-44 campaign with a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia and a 3-2 triumph over Curtis Bay Coast Guard, are scheduled to play four more games on the road before coming to Boston for thtir home inaugural against Coast Guard Nov. 20.

Next Sunday the 'Pics will play a double-header, meeting New York in Madison Square Garden in the afternoon and the newly organized New Haven outfit in New Haven in the evening. The following Tuesday they will play Rovers in Brooklyn, and on Wednesday they will visit Philadelphia again.

Vogel Wins Again

Ted Vogel, the 17-year-old Waltham High School boy who is now a freshman student in the V-12 Navy course at Tufts, won the 31st New England Intercollegiate cross-country run on Sunday over the Franklin Park course. The youngster had previously won the National 10,000-meter race at Randalls Island, the Cathedral run, and the New England A. A. A. U. race in Boston. His time at Franklin Park was 22m. 9s.

Bruin Tickets on Sale

Tickets for the opening game of the National Hockey League season between Bruins and Les Canadiens of Montreal, Nov. 16, went on sale at the Boston Garden today. The entire receipts of the game will go to the Greater Boston Community Fund.

The Bruins have two more road games to play before the Boston opener. They meet the Chicago Black Hawks at Chicago Thursday and then go to New York for a Saturday game with the Rangers. The Bruins team will arrive in Boston Sunday, Nov. 14.

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Western Division					
Chicago Bears	6	0	1	265	105
Green Bay	4	3	1	160	125
Detroit	3	4	1	124	141
Chicago Cards	0	7	0	44	144

Results Nov. 7
Washington 14, Phil-Pitt 14.
Chicago Bears 21, Green Bay 7.
New York 8, Detroit 6.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago Cardinals 6.

Games Next Sunday
Chicago Bears at New York.
Phil-Pitt at Brooklyn.
Detroit at Washington.
Green Bay vs Chicago Cardinals at Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—It was just the other day that George Strickler, the National Football League's public relations director, was pointing out "we don't have many tie games in our league." And then, bingo . . . two ties in one day, a 7-to-0 ball game that's a scoreless affair for a half, and a 21-to-7 game that's all even, 7 to 7, for two and a half periods.

Out of all yesterday's close competition only the Brooklyn Dodgers and Chicago Bears progressed. The Dodgers beat the Chicago Cardinals by that 7-to-0 margin and thereby won their first victory of the season. The Bears snapped out of it to stifle Green Bay, 21 to 7, and come within a hair's breadth of clinching their fourth straight western division championship.

The Washington Redskin's 14-to-14 duel with the Phil-Pitt Eagles didn't set the champions back any, however, for they passed the halfway mark in their schedule with a pretty substantial grip on first place in the East.

Now they'd have to lose two and tie one of their remaining five games before Phil-Pitt or New York could catch them. And for that to happen, the Giants, held to a scoreless tie yesterday by Detroit, would have to win all their remaining games, including two with Washington and one next Sunday with the Bears, or Phil-Pitt would need to polish off all its next four foes, including Washington and Green Bay.

So the signs point quite definitely to a championship meeting Dec. 19 between the Bears and Redskins again. It's slated for Chicago, in case you'd like to start now finding how tough it is to get hotel rooms here.

The Bears' sixth straight win, the only clean-cut decision of yesterday's games, was aided by Sid Luckman's 15th touchdown pass of the year, plus a 66-yard run by Ray (Scooter) McLean with a lateral tossed by Luckman. Sid, incidentally, scored the other Bear tally himself, the first time he has appeared in the point tabulations.

The Washington-Eagles game was a slam-bang affair before a record Philadelphia pro football crowd of 28,893. Phil-Pitt scored first and the Redskins tied it up on a Sammy Baugh touchdown pass, then went ahead when tackle Lou Rymkus scored on a blocked kick. The Eagles caught up again on Roy Zimmerman's aerial to Ernie Steele.

Brooklyn emerged into victory sunshine on Merle Condit's touchdown in the third period, leaving the Chicago Cards the only team in either division without a win this year.

At Detroit neither team got inside the other's 15-yard line, the Lions failing on three field goal tries and the Giants on one.

Mud Bruneteau Nearly Equals All-Time Mark

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	3	0	1	7	14	7
Toronto	3	1	1	7	23	17
Detroit	2	0	1	5	19	12
Boston	1	1	1	3	11	10
Chicago	1	3	0	2	9	17
New York	0	5	0	0	13	26

Results Nov. 6
Boston 5, Toronto 2.
Chicago 4, New York 3.

Results Nov. 7
Detroit 6, Boston 4.
Toronto 7, New York 4.
Montreal 5, Chicago 1.

By the Associated Press

Mud Bruneteau's trick of scoring four goals for Detroit against the Boston Bruins was the talk of the hockey world today. The veteran of 10 ice campaigns came within one of tying the all-time record for the league held by six players.

Bruneteau teamed with Carl Liscombe and Sid Howe on the first Red Wing line as the Detroit six topped the Bruins, 6-4. The first three goals came in the first period and Bruneteau added the other in the second minute of the second. Howe and Liscombe beat Goalie Bert Gardiner to round out a big night for the first line.

Thirty-nine thousand fans saw the three games in the big show and the largest of these watched New York Rangers lose their fifth straight and their second in as many nights. There were 13,640 paying guests present to watch Toronto's speedsters down the New Yorkers, 7-4.

Frank Boucher, veteran coach making a comeback, worked with three different sets of forwards within six minutes in the third period in a futile attempt to put his club back into the game. Toronto's rookie crew of Elwin Morris, Gus Bodnar, and Ted Kennedy showed to advantage.

Montreal remained tied with Toronto for first place by disposing of Chicago 5-1. The Hawks were no match for the fast moving Canadiens who piled up a four-goal lead in the first two periods. Goalie Bill Durnan had a shutout until Doug Bentley beat him with less than two minutes to play.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
(Continued from previous page)

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INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
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Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

DOVER
Say It With Flowers from
Garrison Hill Greenhouse
GARRISON HILL TEL. 8

Something that all may enjoy
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Afternoon Tea Served
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GROCERIES—FOWL
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LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BUILDING
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Treadeasy and Vitality for Women

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GROCERIES, MEATS VEGETABLES

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Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

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Buy them early!
They are rationed too!

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We have big Selections of Our Best Sellers for you at Far Below Ceiling Prices
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ARTHUR H. WIGGIN
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NEW HAMPSHIRE
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(Continued)

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Alpacuna Overcoats
$47.50
★★★
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Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mlle Corner
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J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
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More than 120 Years of Service
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IN COOPERATION WITH US, WILL YOU PLEASE BRING YOUR CLEANING IN TO US?

PLEASE REALIZE WE ARE DOING OUR BEST TO SERVE YOU AS EFFICIENTLY AS USUAL EVEN WITH THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE.

THANK YOU.

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Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
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AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
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ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
(Continued)

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1517 Colley Ave.

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We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

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ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia
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"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
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Winter
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FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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CHARLESTON
(Continued)

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Buy More War Bonds
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IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
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Visit the New "Canterbury Room" at PALACE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
Distinctive China • Crystal • Sterling

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"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
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TASTY SANDWICHES
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You can't do better— You might do worse
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"
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WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

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Langford's
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Superiest Service Station
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Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
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A Wide Selection of Gift Sets from $1.50 to $8.95
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OTTAWA (Continued)

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ICE CREAM
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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KI 6151

DONLANDS
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Richer and Better Dairy Products
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QUEBEC

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

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MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
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ELMHURST MILK
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Eggs
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COKE
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Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
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MAITLAND
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Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Flts 4651

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Wide World

World's Shortest Phone Calls

It's "short-distance, please" on this unique communication system at the Boeing plant in Wichita. It's necessary for two reasons: First, two workmen may be a foot apart, yet they are separated by a wall of metal through which they can communicate by no other means than telephone, for one may be a riveter and the other a bucker, and it would result in costly delay for them to walk around the obstruction to keep each other informed on the progress of the work. Second, because of the great amount of noise in this type of industrial plant it's impossible to convey messages by ordinary vocal means.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Certain Ships Are Made Without Iron or Steel?

So far, two different ships have been constructed for the purpose of charting variations of the magnetic compass. Such a compass points "true north" or to the north geographic pole only when located on a great circle which includes both the geographic and magnetic poles.

From all other points on the earth's surface, the needle varies from true north, because it points toward the north magnetic pole, located on Bothia Peninsula in Canada, hundreds of miles from the north geographic pole.

Not only does this variation differ for different localities, but it also varies from year to year, due to the movement of the magnetic pole.

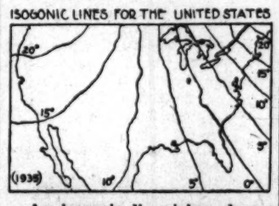
The presence of iron or steel aboard ship causes still further deflection of the compass needle, called deviation. To eliminate this complicating factor, a non-magnetic research ship named the "Carnegie" was built by the Carnegie Institution. Compass readings were taken from this ship from various points on the earth's oceans, and magnetic charts compiled during the period between 1909 and 1929.

In 1939 the British Admiralty fitted out a similar non-magnetic ship, the "Research." This ship will chart magnetic variations, making an effort to cross the tracks of the "Carnegie" so that parallel readings can be made for direct comparison.

The "Research" is a 770-ton brigantine-fitted vessel with sail and auxilliary engines as well. To preserve the non-magnetic qualities of the vessel, the Diesel engines are of bronze and aluminum, the baths are of teak, the cooking utensils are of aluminum, and the anchor of aluminum bronze. The sole steel used in the ship's construction is found in the engine crankshafts and cylinders, and these are made of a special non-magnetic type of steel.

W. P. Keasbey

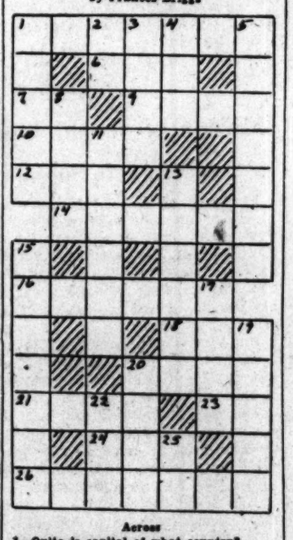
ISOGONIC LINES FOR THE UNITED STATES



An isogonic line joins places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic compass from true north is the same.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Quite in capital of what country?
6—To bind.
7—"Hope" is motto of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
9—What article of furniture might have "pigeonholes"?
10—In Greek mythology, who was daughter of King Eurytus?
12—Female sheep.
14—What Fielding heroine is distinguished for her conjugal affection?
16—Whose work is painting called "The Music Master"?
18—Would you eat, don or row a schnitzel?
20—A needle is used to scratch a drawing by those who do what?
21—What was first name of Russian author of "Fathers and Sons"?
22—What is a Chinese liquid measure?
24—Cherry's hard stone is called what?
26—Who was 20th President of U. S.?

Down
1—What is an eagle's nest called?
2—You would find Kings Peaks in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
3—Person who assists is what?
4—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
5—What is the Swedish legislature called?
8—Dubuque is in what State of U. S.?
11—What is first name of Jonathan Swift's famed fictional traveler?
13—Do you associate a barrel, flower or planet with an orrery?
15—What large bird is a very swift runner?
17—What is a bag for grains, fruits, coal, etc.?
19—What is a leather strap used for fastening something?
20—Who was the patient wife of Gerain?
23—What is the month of showers (abbr.)?
25—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cancello (kän-chĕl'-lō)—Air base on the north bank of the Volturno River, Italy.

Evreux-Fauville (ā'-vrû'-fō'-vĕl')—German air base west of Paris.

Massico (mäs'-sē-kō) — Mountain ridge in Italy.

Miletto (mē-lät'-tō)—Mountain ridge in Italy.

Montecilfone (mōn'-tā-chĕl-fō'-nā)—Adriatic coastal town of Italy.

Venafro (vā-nä'-frō)—Key point on the German defense line in Italy, northeast from Mondragone.

Vishinsky, Andrew (vyĕ-shĕn'-skē)—Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and representative of the Soviet Government on the Mediterranean Commission.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kherson (kĕr-sôn') — Seaport at the mouth of the Dnieper River in Russia.

Krivoi Rog (krĕ-voi' rôg')—Iron mining center in Russia.

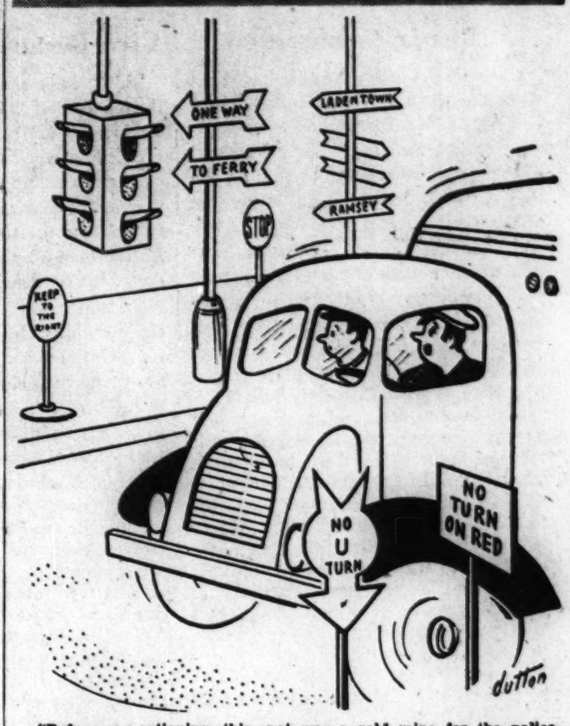
Melitopol (mā'-lyĭ-tô'-pôl-y')—Town of southern Soviet Russia.

Myitkyina (myĭt'-chē-nä')—Town in southern Burma, a point essential to the Allies in opening a land supply route to China.

Nikopol (nē'-kô-pôl') — Great manganese mining center in Russia, on the Dnieper.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; sh=s in azure.

Just for Fun— Dutton



"Before gas rationing, this spot was a gold mine for the police department."

Today's Quotation

Politeness is said to spring from an innate desire to make those who are around us happy.—RICHARDSON

Brevities

Detroit News: It seems to be the consensus of Washington's cooler heads that the world isn't ready for a road company of the United States Senate.

Punch: Germany claims to have invented a silencer for guns of quite large calibre. This is evidently used to fire the German victory salvoes at Berlin.

Daily Anecdote

Only the Poet

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was in a Boston bookstore one day, when a woman came in to purchase a book for a holiday gift.

One of the first volumes shown her was "The Last Leaf," a poem which Holmes prized as one of his best.

"Who is it by?" inquired the customer.

"Dr. Holmes," replied the dealer. "The pictures are very nice. Did he draw them?"

"Oh, no, he wrote the poetry."

"The poetry! Is that all?"

The shopman shot a startled glance at the good doctor, but was reassured when he discovered the famous poet smiling in amusement.

"The poetry! Is that all?" Dr. Holmes repeated with a chuckle when the lady had departed.

NEWS ITEM— THE PUBLIC IS URGED TO CONSERVE MORE ELECTRICITY.

OH, MARSDEN, ISN'T IT NICE THEY STARTED THIS "SAVE ELECTRICITY" DRIVE JUST WHEN YOU BEGIN YOUR FURLOUGH
JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE READING BY THE LIGHT OF THE FIRE DON'T THINK YOU'LL BE ANOTHER ABE LINCOLN
JUST LIKE GRANDMA'S DAY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hasty Exit*

By LE PELLEY

HERE COMES BUD TO RAKE THE LEAVES.. I'M GOING TO HAVE SOME FUN WITH HIM
HALT-! WE LEAVES HAVE OUR RIGHTS! WE WON'T STAND FOR ANY MORE RAKING !!
?
OKAY, MR LEAVES.. BUT WHO'S GOING TO RAKE ..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not So Nourishing*

By RODGERS

"Boy, wouldn't I like to get my jaws around a good juicy bone!" ol' Pete sighed today.
"Huh— who wouldn't?" I wagged
!-!-!
"Boy, just thinking about it is a pleasure!" I remarked after a while
"We-ll-," ol' Pete agreed, "I suppose it is — in a way."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Over the Fence and Out*

By THE HAGERS

"He's here! Your Bumbalo the Great! This good news, Waddles, circulate:
My magic art is at its peak. I open at the Grand next week.
You thought my box held dynamite!" "The Great" howled loudly with delight.
"No blast of dynamite could make A louder noise," quacked Ted. "The fake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia Celebrates

Characteristically, Russia has been observing the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with strenuous action. Suddenly driving beyond Kiev, to the rail center of Fastov, the Red Army is threatening a large part of the German Army in the Ukraine. But Russia's military successes have become for her allies such an old story that they are giving their main attention to the new sentiments with which Marshal Stalin marked the anniversary. For his speech showed him warmly behind Moscow Conference plans.

He made the occasion not merely one for the Russian people to celebrate with fervent nationalism their remarkable successes, but to emphasize their partnership with the other peoples who are fighting their invaders. Stalin's departure from isolationism was even more emphatic than that of the United States Senate and his program for collaboration to liberate the occupied countries and insure against any new aggression was more specific.

Like the Senate's endorsement of collective security, Marshal Stalin's will have to be filled in by action. His five-point program, unimpeachable in its democratic sentiments, providing independence and a free choice of their own governments by liberated nations, including Poland, is easier to announce than to translate into democratic actuality. There should not, for instance, be any easy assumption that Russia is giving up her claims to the northern third of Poland. When Moscow speaks of "restoration" it is of restoration to the territorial position of December, 1939, after the Russo-German partition.

It is very necessary at a time when Britons and Americans are highly pleased with the new spirit of collaboration, that the questions remaining to be settled with Russia be not forgotten. Moscow is assuming that the Baltic States, Bessarabia and the portion of Poland taken in 1939 are already accepted as Russian and that no question can be raised about them. But the British and American people have an idea that some at least among these claims should be adjudicated.

It is not necessary to be unpleasant about these questions remaining to be worked out with Moscow. The Moscow Conference set up machinery of collaboration and developed a spirit of friendship that may well find solutions to the thorniest problems. But it is necessary to let Russians know Britons and Americans also have ideals and interests they intend to maintain.

Actually, some of the best preparatory work for the present cordial Russian-American relations was done by Ambassador Davies with his frank, "I am a capitalist," and by Admiral Standley with his blunt complaint that Moscow was not letting the Russian people know how much Lend-Lease helped. Russians with memories must smile to see how nations which greeted the Bolshevist Revolution with armed intervention are now celebrating its twenty-sixth anniversary. We need not dwell on old animosities, but the wisest good will is displayed not by those who try to forget that "Uncle Joe" is still a Communist and still a dictator, but by those who see the common interests that Russia shares with the democracies and who seek to build on them an effective peace system.

"Be It Ever So Humble"

Who said the grass was greener in the other fellow's State? It wasn't the Brooklyn soldier stationed in Florida. Nor the Georgian based in Boston. A Wave from Chicago wouldn't be bribed to admit that Fifth Avenue had anything on Michigan Boulevard's shopping promenade.

The more servicemen and women travel about the country, the more intense becomes their loyalty to the home town. The place where they were stationed before always benefits by comparison with the later one.

Take a poll on any train. Watch the Southerner on furlough whistle as he crosses the Mason and Dixon Line. Home again! "God's country," he says. Going in the other direction is the Northerner with the same sentiment thumping under his shirt. "God's country," he breathes as the train races down the rails between tall buildings and into tightly packed cities.

Americans are seeing more of America today than they ever did in peacetime, but they are seeing it under conditions that are far from normal. Even so, many are making the most of their opportunities to explore and enjoy new surroundings. Home town loyalties remain unshaken, however, and "Home, Sweet Home" is the theme song of every man and woman in the service.

Give Because You Care . . .

This year's slogan for the Greater Boston United War Fund Drive is particularly apt. No totalitarian threat is implied, just a kindly invitation from one democratic citizen to another—even the sort of invitation that will be carried to the thresholds of Metropolitan Boston homes by neighbors in the busy days between now and Thanksgiving.

The work of the various agencies included within the budgets of the Community Fund are well known, indeed are plainly visible for all who will but look. The demands upon those that care for small children were never greater as so many mothers aid in the war effort. Similarly, other charitable groups have found their requirements far greater, and their costs higher, because of the war.

One point perhaps requires emphasis: In the dreary depression years the City, State and Federal Governments were compelled to enter many fields of charity more extensively than previously. Private charitable enterprises were compelled to turn many applicants in the direction of public agencies. Many individuals who had contributed to those charities found they faced additional taxes to pay for the public relief.

All this had a ponderable effect on the general attitude towards and support of private charities. However, experience now has amply shown the private groups have an extremely useful function and one that must be continued at all costs.

It is an oversimplification, but perhaps the best way to explain this difference is to say that public relief is most generally directed at temporary tiding over; private charity is aimed at correction—at so intelligently serving the individual he is lifted above the need for alms and is placed on the road of caring for himself.

The homeless mother, for instance, needs the rent money and food public relief can supply; she also needs the guidance and care for her children that private agencies can give while she seeks the goal of self-support.

Pacific Contrasts

The extent of damage to Japanese ships and installations at Rabaul is not the only significant feature of the Allied raids on that base. There is also the fact that some of the sorties were made by carrier-based planes. The return of carriers to this region discloses an increasing threat to the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

Their ability to attack Rabaul would indicate that the carriers bearing them were used boldly, with knowledge that considerable risks could be afforded by the carrier fleet. Japanese reports of hits on two American carriers may or may not be accurate; what will be noted in Tokyo is that the Americans are using carriers again, and using them as if they had enough to go round.

While American striking power in the southwest Pacific begins to look really formidable, there are signs of deterioration in Japanese defensive strength. It is known that Japan's losses of destroyers have been heavy. How heavy is now indicated in reports of Japanese naval formations steaming toward Rabaul. These are described as made up of about the same numbers of cruisers and destroyers whereas destroyers should outnumber the bigger ships by a wide margin.

Naval observers gather from these facts that Japan is short of the smaller types of ships necessary to screen its great battlewagons. If this is so, the Japanese Navy may soon have to risk a showdown, lest the value of its big units be lost. Such a showdown would please American naval leaders, if recent tactics by them can be read aright. The Marcus Island raid was interpreted as a challenge to the Japanese fleet to come out and fight.

The Japanese do not accept such challenges at sea, if they can avoid them. They think of their fleet primarily as a defense for transports, and rely on their land armies to win their victories. This philosophy accounts in some measure for the ascendancy of the Army over the Navy in Japanese politics.

If they now decide to risk a sea fight it will be because (1) this is necessary to bring landpower in great quantities to check the Allied advances, as on Bougainville, where large numbers of Japanese have been reported; (2) the Japanese fleet is getting so out of balance, and the hope of regaining that balance is so dim, that a desperate adventure now is to be preferred to letting Japan's control of the Pacific go by default.

Not Much Left for Him to Stand On

Pictures From Home

By Cpl. Arden Booth

In the Hawaiian Islands

Sometimes I get a letter from my family
That has some pictures in it, and I always look
At pictures first. Just sort of scan
The objects or the faces there, and slip them back
Inside the envelope. I read the letter then,
And when I come in reading, to that part
That tells about the pictures—where they were
And what was the occasion when they posed there,
I pull them out again, and study them more closely.
I finish reading then, and for a while,
I don't say anything, but just recall.
And in remembering, the pictures in my hand,
I see much more than picture brought in view.
I see beyond the hill, and wider than the picture,
I look up through the woods, and I see there
Trees I knew so well—as I might know a person.
Trees that I have named, because of something
That happened to us boys as we grew up there.
We dreamed and planned, and star-gazed, and imagined
We pioneered, killed Indians, outlaws, and were hunted
And hid ourselves among trees in the picture.
"The Bee Tree," a walnut, we cut a hole in it,
We took the honey, slipped back the chunk, and ever after
We had a secret place to hide our treasure.
"Twin Locusts." "Big Oak." "Paw Paw Patch." The leaning
Willows where our horses rubbed their shoulders.

Stones too were named—"Big Table Rock" which jutted
Ten feet or more, and almost made a cavern.
Even now for me it holds excitement.
When I go home, I'll look deep in a crevice,
I'll move a stone or two beneath the big rock,
And I'll find a piece of paper that I left there.
A sort of diary that for years I've written.
A date—a line—just what had happened
Since last I'd been there. Some lines were happy
Others sad and lonesome. But mostly they were happy
Because the times between were mostly happy.
"The Indian Grave," two big red flint rocks,
Left by the ice sheet pushing from the Arctic.
But I imagined Red hands left them there for markers,
And when I passed, I turned my pony round them
Lest I disturb the Indians who were sleeping.

These things I see when I look at the pictures
But here a tree is gone, and I shall miss it,
An empty space is left by time, the wind, or lightning.
Again I think how like the trees are people.
And then I put the pictures with the letter
In a very special place in my footlocker
Reserved for letters only from my family,
And I go about my business as a soldier,
And the letters from my home have served their purpose.
But I go back and get them when I'm lonely
On Sundays or whenever time hangs heavy,
And then I take the pictures of my people,
Pictures of the farm and of the homestead
Pictures of the dog, and of the cattle,
I go alone, and spread them out before me,
I study them, picking out in detail,
Points I had missed when first I saw them,
Little things that still lay as I left them.
There's the wagon, standing in the feed lot.
The grindstone in the corner still is broken,
Oak leaves on the ground. The leaves are different,
But they lie there, just as other leaves before them
Have lain for me to walk through, in the Autumn.

Here is a picture of a sand pile full of babies,
Children of my brothers and my sisters.
It makes me think how much there is I'm missing,
Substituting love for others' children.
I look beyond the eyes, and ears and noses,
Forget how much the new one looks like Daddy,
And see in them the future of my family.
Future of myself, and of my country.
And I am well content with what I find there.

The picture that I look upon the longest—
Look and look, till tears have dimmed my vision:
Dad and Mom are standing there together,
Standing by their home, my home, together.
Just as through the years they've stood together.
Some things I see are still as they were always,
I smile to see how little years have changed them.
Dad's Sunday shirt. As always, collar wrinkled,
His cuffs turned back, never to the elbows,
But just above the wrists, cause it was cooler.
The picture shows a line of demarcation,
Milk-white above, deep brown below, where many seasons
Of Kansas sun and gloveless toil have stamped them.
His overalls, the front watch-pocket
Worn almost through. His other pockets bulging
With things picked up, "Cause they might come in handy."

I wish that everything might be as changeless.
The toil that time must take might be allayed.
The happiness of being all together
Can only come by lovingly remembering;
By standing for the things our people stood for
By being of one family, through whatever
Might occur to separate the spirit
Of oneness that holds us all together.

It's good for me to spend time with the pictures
My family sends me, taken since I'm gone.
And though inside, I'm filled with an emotion
Of homesickness, nostalgic tears which flow
Wash clean my spirit, cleanse out bitter torment,
And I feel better when pictures come from home.

Mirror of World Opinion

Wants No Subsidy

Freedom of the press is sometimes a topic for an editor to approach gingerly; for, though he is ex officio one of the many custodians of that freedom, he is also sometimes suspected by the cynical of a deeper concern with his balance sheet than with his responsibilities as curator of a principal pillar of democracy.

But here is a black-and-white proposition, it seems to us, on which we can haul off and cry "No!" without even a backward glance at the professional carpers. To wit:

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has started hearings on a bill by Senator Bankhead to subsidize the press.

We have stated our opposition to this bill before. We feel no different now.

Mr. Bankhead would have the Government spend from 25 to 30 millions a year in buying paid advertising space in the newspapers. . . . We would contemplate with the gravest misgivings a situation in which the national administration, equipped with the powers proposed by Senator Bankhead, would be able to "keep in line" some of the newspapers of this country. . . .

This paper wants no part of it. And we suspect that the Senate committee will find our sentiments shared largely by the press of this country.—*New York World-Telegram.*

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"The Best I Know How"

If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Senate Does It

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The errors of history do not need to repeat themselves and the United States Senate is proving it.

The great events of last week were like a news reel which, being continuous, reached a point we were sure that was where we had come in. Hadn't we all seen that part where the President brings home the peace after a World War and the Senate votes to ignore the peace and keep out of any means of preserving it? Familiar story. Familiar ending.

But we waited on a few more minutes and while there was a sense of familiarity, different scenes were coming to the screen. Not a new plot—but certainly a new script and a new climax.

The Senate rescued the lady instead of sawing her in half!

One of the tragic errors of history—America's disassociation from the peace-coalition which won World War One—was being corrected.

The signing of the Moscow agreements and the passage of the Connally resolution constitute the political turning point of the war and the foundation of the peace. In the long view, history will certainly give them more attention than any ten engagements on the battlefield.

Now, the decisive approval which the Senate gave to the Connally-Pact of Moscow resolution does not guarantee America's full-bodied participation in the peace any more than a ten-run lead in the last half of the ninth guarantees that the home team will win. There is lots that still can happen and it sometimes does. But it comes very near to it and the Senate deserves praise and esteem for the way it finally put reality and meaning into its originally vague and meaningless anything declaration.

We never want to forget that virtually all of the opponents of the League of Nations said they were for "international co-operation" but when the means of effectively accomplishing international co-operation came along, they revealed themselves against it.

It was for this reason that the simple endorsement of the principle of "international authority" in the unamended Connally resolution was neither persuasive nor conclusive in the face of the record. But the inclusion of Clause 4 of the Pact of Moscow brought the Senate immediately behind the establishment at the earliest possible date of a specific organization of the United Nations to prevent aggression. Thus the decisiveness of the 85-to-5 vote and the approval of the Moscow undertaking to create an international organization in the visible future combine to make the Senate action really meaningful.

It is important, however, not to assume that the battle is completely won—the battle to make sure that the will of the country to keep out of war by helping the world keep out of war is not frustrated by a subtle and skillful minority.

There are these pertinent reservations:

1. The action of this Senate is not binding upon any future Senate. The vote on Friday was to approve a resolution—an expression of opinion. A Senatorial directive—it was not to ratify a treaty, although the more than two-thirds majority revealed a treaty-ratifying potential. It was the beginning, not the conclusion, of the peace-building process.

2. The Senate must still pass upon a specific treaty of peace and a detailed plan for a world organization of collective security. Many of those who voted in favor of the objective of a League of United Nations with power to prevent aggression are reserving the right—and I suspect the intention—to object to all manner of "details" with respect to bringing it into being. Remember that nearly every Senator avowed that he approved President Wilson's League of Nations. They only objected to the "details." But the objections were so many and the "details" were so large that it ended by there being no America in the League at all.

3. The escape clause of sovereignty remains and Senators who find it expedient to say now that they are for collaboration can later say that they are against it because their theory of "sovereignty" has been violated. There will probably be some of them. They'll bear watching.

It is, in fact, a very good thing that the national elections are coming next year. They will give the American people the opportunity to elect the kind of Senate they want to build the kind of peace they want, because, the way things are shaping now, Congress—and not the President—will be the main determining force in shaping America's role in the postwar world.

They Won't Let the Team Down

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Not long ago I went out to visit some of the airfields here in Britain from which American Flying Fortresses and Liberators are carrying out their daylight bombing of Germany. It was the day after a big raid and the losses had been pretty heavy. I couldn't help wondering, as we drove out to the bomber station, what sort of effect these losses had had on the morale of our air force.

I had no sooner sat down to lunch in the mess hall than the answer began to appear. For a few moments I thought I must be back in the common room at college. The illusion was heightened by the sheepskin coats or waterproof jackets or sweaters which a lot of the boys are wearing and which recalled the collegiate clothes we all used to wear. There was the same carefree cheerfulness and completely informal fellowship that one remembered from college days.

At least that was what I thought at first. Before lunch was over, however—and it was a good lunch of soup, an English joint of mutton with a good American mixed salad, finished off with English suet pudding and American coffee with "real" cream, out of a can—by the time we had finished this banquet for a civilian used to living on British wartime rations, I realized that there was something else in the air beneath all this casual cheeriness and informality.

At first I couldn't seem to get at just what it was. But later that afternoon I had a chance to talk to some of the Fortress crews, many of them boys from the Deep South like myself. I had an opportunity of making a short flight with one of these crews in their Fortress which had already been on more than two dozen bombing raids over Germany. One of the gunners, a young fellow barely in his twenties, from my own home town in Tennessee, had just completed his twenty-fifth operational flight.

Other members of the crew had all been over Europe 18 or 20 times. And they were all, to use one of their own favorite Southern expressions, "rarin' to go" again.

Not, of course, that they liked it exactly. As one of them with whom I had a little chat alone put it: "It's hell, really." And he went on to describe his feelings on the flight the day before: The takeoff in the cold dawn, the long climb into the colder skies where everything depended on an oxygen mask and on those sweaters mother had knitted, worn under your flying suit; the seemingly interminable tension of the long flight to the target; the few minutes of "real fun" over the target when after dropping their bombs they fought off half a dozen Me 109s. They hadn't come out of it unscathed, as I knew, for I had examined numerous big bullet holes in the plane before we took off that afternoon. And finally and worst of all, he said, the flight home in formation when one realized that if the plane were to fall behind and thus get out of protecting range of the formation as a whole, it almost certainly meant the end.

It was all very simply told, without any dramatization and yet without any attempt to hide what it meant. And suddenly I saw what made the atmosphere in that mess hall, which superficially was so like my college days, so very different fundamentally. It was that these boys—and most of them were no more than that—were grown up. They were doing a man's job. It was a grim job and they knew it. But they knew, too, that it could only be done with that light-hearted wisecracking casualness which is the American equivalent of British humor.

There is something else typically American, too, about the way this Eighth Air Force of ours is carrying on. Probably the best way to define it is "team spirit."

So, clearly, there is no need to worry or wonder about the morale of our fliers. None of them is going to let the team down, no matter how tough the job turns out to be.

I think somehow the English sense this, and in their inarticulate way they all, and Londoners especially, feel a particular affection for those Americans who wear on their shoulders the golden wings and the figure "8" with a white star on a blue background, the emblem of the U. S. Army Eighth Air Force.

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